HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,267—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,347	27th Sept. 1904.

For further [illegible] regarding Passage [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Sept. on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 2nd Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	....	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 : 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Supplies by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.
C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT,
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. — Rs. 23 — and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL"
Sole Agents :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 13, Hornby Road, [illegible]

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.
Farewell appearance of the
ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS,

Miss EVA CARLISLE, the famous American Contralto.
Mr HAROLD WIDHOPE, Baritone, late of the Carl Rosa Opera.
Miss VIOLET DESMOND, Burlesque Actress.
Mr. W. H. KELLY, F. O S, Lightning Cartoonist, introducing portraits of H. E. LORD LAMINGTON and Sir PHEROZSHA MEHTA.
Miss. DAISY PERCIVAL, Coon Impersonator.
Mr. EDDIE FORDE, Comedian and Dancer,
GASTON, the King of Jugglers,
The Sisters LESTER. Comediennes and Dancers; and a host of others.

The elite of BOMBAY'S Amateur Talent.
Making altogether the BIGGEST VARIETY and DRAMATIC PROGRAMME ever offered in India.
The Performance will conclude with an entirely new Burlesque entitled, NORTH

EAST LYNNE

in which Mr. CECIL GRAY will appear as WILLIE CARLISLE JUNCTION.
An Evening's Enjoyment of
FANTASY, FRIVOLITY and FUN.
Time and Prices as usual.
Box plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co's.
Musical Director.........Mr. HOWARD St. CLAIR.
General Manager.............Mr. CECIL GRAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.
SIXTY YEARS.
Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 155 OF 1902.
POMA DOLLA and others ....Plaintiffs,
VERSUS
YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1904, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 3116 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dinanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 6,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		3,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	"	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 6,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only,
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
45 DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CIRCASSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts, in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th August, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "TANNENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 19th August, 1904.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE MATTER of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of the CREDITORS of CROFT WELLS and Co., of Bombay, dated the 10th day of April, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all Creditors if any who have not already proved their Debts are required to submit their proofs on or before the 15th day of October, 1904, to Messrs. ALFRED COTTON HARPER and WALTER WINDER FEAST, Chartered Accountants, being the Trustees under the said Deed such proofs being addressed to them at No. 10, Trinity Square, in the City of London, and that Creditors not proving their debts on or before the said date will be excluded from the said dividend—Dated this 12th day of August, 1904.

MORGAN PRICE & MEWBURN,
33, Old Broad Street, London. E.C.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1904.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.
Madras, 20th August, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)......5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A PITMAN'S SHORTHAND WRITER thoroughly experienced, one who has had experience in a daily journal. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem up to Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letter with testimonials to MANAGER, "Rangoon Times" Press, Rangoon.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advtt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Pungency and Crispness, Soda As. 8. Sweets As. 12 per doz: Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, in Apollo Chamber, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery, and best platedware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S Rose and Co, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, teakwood single and double bedsteads, musical box, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, English ice-box, baba perambulators, &c, &c. the property of Dr. F. E. PLACE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos 66-68 and 23 A, and 21, 23, 76 and 78 New Bengalpura, and 124-125 Tandel Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS DADY SCREWS NOW OCCUPIED BY MESSRS CLARIDGE & CO. AND OTHERS, AT MARINE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screws, situated on the East side of the Marine Street within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2600 square yards of free hold land, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 1289 (1), (2), 1292 and Street Nos. 2, 5, 6, 2, 10, 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by Marine Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of the late Mr Framjee Cawasjee Master and others the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs William Nicol & Co. and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then occupied by Messrs. Jehanghir Nusserwanjee & Co and on or towards the south side thereof by Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godown S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. W and A, Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woollen blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks, napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, heel-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 Blairsville Incubator.
1 lot letter copying books and copying ink bottles.
1 new acetylene gas plant with generator, piping, fittings, etc.
On account of the concerned—
50 cases each 4 doz. quarts Dutch Pilsener Beer.
50 cases each 8 doz. pints Dutch Pilsener Beer.
On account of the concerned—
O. C. J. and Co., 2 cases 7 doz. pith sun hats.
C. J. and Co., 2 cases 8 doz. pith sun hats.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 circular glass fronted brougham.
2 sets patent leather double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, Gent's Beeston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, Jail-made cane chairs, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of ALFRED MULL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the remaining stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo, Furniture Merchant, consisting of seasoned wood almyrahs, glass door, book cases, ward robes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, suits of drawing room sofas and chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, easy and light chairs, teapoys writing table, pieces of tapestry and plush, furniture tiles, marble slabs, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and, Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th proximo at 2 p m, the effects of the late Mr Joseph Braz De Monte consisting of gold necklaces, rings, ear ornaments and head ornaments with pearls and stones, neck chains, bangles, and comb, silver waist chain, and anklets, silk saree, gold embroidered cholee, etc.

The effects of the late Mrs. Rebecca Samuel consisting of gold, vajarticks, neck ornaments, and ring, silver bangles, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL OF PROPERTY at Broach or Jamnagar Street, Carnac Bunder.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 40 of 1904, Mathuradas Ramdass vs. N. C. Macleod, Esq., and others, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1904, at 4 p. m. at the premises, the materials for removal of building No. 15, Broach or Jamnagar Street, Carnac Bunder, and bearing Municipal A ward No. 3213 (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Receiver, in the High Court House, or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, in their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th August, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON. K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS,
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned METORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee. 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For			
For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.
" 12 "	5 "	p. a.
" 2 years	5½ "	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager.
Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, August 26.

Securities—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= + 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do
Silver—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	57	= — 1-4
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·26	= unchanged
Berlin	20·46	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 7-8	= unchanged
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 1,40,000
Gold " "	£ 1,00,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 70,000
Gold " "	£ 10,000

Sugar—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7-16, J.-A., firm.
Wheat—
Red Karachi 29 1-4 A.-S. sellers quiet but steady.
Linseed—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O. dune quiet.
Coffee—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8
Arrivals—
Steamer Bodlewell, Fenay Lodge.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firmer. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·66+16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·25	5·99	5·88
+18	+14	+14
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·84	5·81	5·8)
+14	+14	+14
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·80	5·80	5·80
+14	+13	+13

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	500
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	11·20 unchanged.
Futures, month of December	10·52 — 27
Do. do. March	10·60 — 20
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·61 — 27
Do. do. Dec.	10·41 — 29
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	33,000
" exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to France and Continent	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	80,000
" " at interior ports	60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 26th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	961 bales.
Wheat	34,407 cwts.
Linseed	4,454 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,080 "
Gingellyseed	153 "
Poppyseed	1,398 "
Groundnuts	197 "
Castorseed	1,472 "
Rice	1,365 "
Myrabollams	134 "
Cottonseed	4,825 "
Mowraseed	2,199 "
Gram	438 "
Joowar	23,030 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	3,84,000
Gold Coin	37,500
438 Bars Silver	

Ex s. s. Victoria from London.

BOMBAY, August 27.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	184 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99-1
1st Settlement 31 August	99-1
2nd do 30 Sept.	98-13

Money Market. Tone easy.

Bank Rate.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do	23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

Seeds—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 3 0 to 6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	24 0 0

Wheat.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29 1-4
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales bales	3,000
Imports do	Nil

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·10	5·84	5·73
—15	—15	—15
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·69	5·66	5·65
—15	—15	—15
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May**
5·65	5·65	5·65
—15	—15	—15

Cotton.—Tone steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 1-4

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning when 12 members turned out to compete. The next shoot will be on Saturday morning the 3rd September. The following are the scores :—

	Score 700 Yds.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	33 a
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	29c
Sergt-Instr S Briffit, Bo Vol Rifles	28d
Cr-Sergt P P Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sgt-Instr W Quinton, G I P R Volrs	24
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	24
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	23
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	20
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	16
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	14
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	13

a Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 800 Yds.
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31 a
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	30 b
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	30 c
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club	28 a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	27 a
Sgt-Instr W Quinton, G I P R Volrs	27 d
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	23
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	22
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	22
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	17

a Handicapped 7 Points.
b Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 Points.

"Max" writes in "Capital" in reference to the bogus telegram case and the charge against Elliott and Thomas. I feel very strongly that they have been made more or less scapegoats, and that the real parties are still at large. If this be so, the Government would be well advised to offer a pardon for a free and full confession, provided that the evidence given led to a conviction of the guilty parties. I cannot find words strong enough to condemn the nefarious practice of trying to depress markets, and especially the market in Government Securities by the dissemination of false news, and the Government owe it not only to themselves but to the public that this kind of thing should be stamped out with a firm hand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SLADEN—Aug 3, at Reigate, wife of J Sladen, Indian Civil Service of a son.

WALKER—Aug 3, at Dungannon, County Tyrone, wife of of Capt E W M Walker, Royal Garrison Art.

GATES—Aug 3, at Gainsborough House, Clarence Drive Harrogate, wife of F C Gates Indian Civil Service of a daughter.

ROGERS—Aug 1, at Charlton, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth, wife of Major F A Rogers, Indian Medical Service of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRYSTAL—DONALD—August 4, at Mertoun Church, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Donald, M. A., Southdean (brother of the bride), the Rev. P. M'Adam Muir, D. D., Glasgow Cathedral (uncle of the bridegroom), and the Rev. William Workman, B D, Stow, James Patrick Chrystal, Bombay, son of the late Patrick Chrystal, Bombay, to Lizzie Gray ("Dolly"), second daughter of the Rev. A. T. Donald, minister of Mertoun Berwickshire.

CLARKE—WHALLEY—Aug 2, at St James's Church Piccadilly, E P son of Sir E Clarke, K C to Norma daughter of the late H O Whalley, M D.

HUDDLESTON—BARLOW-SMITH—Aug 4, at St Paul's Church, Bedford, Lieut E W Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, son of the late Major G E Huddleston, 70th Regt, to Elsie, daughter of the late T Barlow Smith.

LESLIE-JONES—BASKETT—Aug 2, at the Parish Church, Donhead, F A. son of H Leslie-Jones, M D, F R C S I, to Christiana Mary, daughter of the Rev J G K Baskett B A, Rector of Donhead.

LEWIS—LEFROY—Aug 4, at All Saints,' Crondall, Capt P E Lewis, Royal Field Art, son of Col J Lewis, late Royal Eng, to Kathleen Margaret, daughter of C J M Lefroy.

THRESHER—RAMSDEN—Aug 3, at All Saints', Sutton Courtenay Berkshire, Capt J H Thresher, Rifle Brigade, to Dorothy Margaret, daughter of R Ramsden.

WAKE—KNOLLYS—Aug 3, at the Parish Church, Weybridge, D Wake, to Dorothy Caroline, daughter of Sir C Knollys, K C M G, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—Aug 2, at Herne Bay, Capt E H Bayly, C B, retired Royal Navy, son of the late Major G Bayly, 35th Regt, aged 54.

BRETHERTON—July 25, drowned while crossing the Tsangpo river, Major G H Bretherton, D S O, chief Supply and Transport officer of the Thibet Mission Force, aged 44

BROWN—Aug 4, at Ghuznee Lodge, Gunnersbury, Capt T Brown, late ridingmaster 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, aged 85.

HANKIN—Aug 5, at Hoylake, Montagu, British Vice-Consul at Buenos Ayres, son of Lieut Col F G Hankin, retired Indian Army and Home Civil Service, aged 39.

LIGHT—Aug 8, at Millbrook Court Road, Tunbridge Wells, Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir H Light, K C B, aged 83.

LOUSADA—Aug 7, at his residence, Shelburne Hall, Capt C Lousada, J P County Devon, late 9th Regt aged 79.

ROBINSON—Aug 2, at Brighton, widow of the late Rev J Robinson, once chaplain in the Honourable East India Company's Service, aged 84.

SHULDHAM—July 31, at Coolkelure, County Cork, Lieut-Col E A Shuldham, D L aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—August 22 at Rajpore, Champaran, the wife of E Hamilton Hudson, of a son.

HUGSON—August 22nd at Rajpore, Champaran the wife of E Hamilton Hudsen, of a son.

MALAN—August 21, at Chakrata, U. P. the wife of Leslie Noel Malan, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

TOLLINTON—August 19, at Dalhousie, the wife of W P Tollinton, Civil Service, of a son.

WINTHROP—August 18, at Cragmore, Ootacamund, the wife of J S Winthrop, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BENNERTZ—CASEY—August 19, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Berhampore (Ganjam), by Rev Fr Gangloff, M S F S, Theodore Hubert Bennertz, youngest son of the late Theodore Hubert Bennertz of Dusserdolf, to Mary Barbara Casey, eldest daughter of the late John Hill Casey of Westport, Ireland.

DEATHS.

PEYTON—August 15, at Norwood, Mussoorie, Alfred George Peyton, Deputy Loco superintendent, N-W Railway, aged 45 years.

REINHOLD—August 9, at Evelyn Nursing Home, Mussoorie, Hermann Christian Reinhold, merchant of Delhi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-44m., 0-54a. Low water, 6-27m. 6-53a.
Municipal Corporation, urgency meeting, 3 p.m.
Naranjee Mills Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3 p.m.
Khandesh Press Company, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.
Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 9-30 p.m.
Cricket : Elphinstone Cricket Club vs. Poona Gymkhana.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa-Bay per extra s. s. Reiebda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Bhownagar Notes.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The condition of Mr. Nussurwanjee, the High Court pleader, who is ill, is now improving under the treatment of Drs. Burjorji and Shionath.—Professor Moray, the proprietor of the "Grand Indian Circus" has been presented with a gold medal by the Mahajan community in view of the excellent acrobatic feats exhibited. His Highness on Wednesday last, also presented him with a gold medal for the excellent performance gone through.

Pick-pocket in Shek Memon Street.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Abdulla Kabkhan, a Mahomedan, with picking the pocket of Moreshwar Dattayatra, a Hindu, and extracting Rs. 3-8 out of it. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday evening the complainant was going along the Shek Memon Street in company of a friend. The accused walked by the side of the complainant and putting his hand in the latter's pocket was about to take out the money in it when the complainant caught hold of it. The accused was then given in police custody. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the man to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

Robbing a Marwari.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Rahiman Aslam and Nassim Yacoob, were charged with stealing gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 60, the property of a Marwari named Kaisra Sabaji. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 11th instant, both the accused went to the Marwari's shop. The first accused asked the complainant for a gold ring which he said he had pledged with him. The Marwari denied having received in pledge any gold ring from him. The second accused supported the statement of the first accused. The complainant with a view of satisfying them brought out a brass pot containing ornaments which he had received in pledge from different customers. The two accused searched amongst the ornaments but could not find the ring. They then left the place telling the Marwari that they would return in about half an hour and that in the meantime he should find out the ring. A short time after they had left, the Marwari examined the box and found two ornaments missing from it. He informed the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornaments from two Marwaris. The accused were convicted and sentenced to three months, rigorous imprisonment each.

Breach of Indian Arms Act.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles, of the Arms and Ammunition Department, charged Dada Khan Bahadur Khan, a Mahomedan, with carrying and possessing arms without license under sections 19 (e) and 19 (f) of the Indian Arms Act. It appeared from the evidence that Adamji Musabhai and Gulamhusein Alibhai dealers in arms and ammunition, had each entrusted the accused with a revolver and three guns and three guns for repairs. The accused absconded with the arms and information was given to the police. The police after due inquiries ascertained that the accused was a native of Jaipur in Rajputana and a telegram was sent along the railway line from Bombay to Jaipur, with the result that the accused was arrested at Ahmedabad with two guns in his possession Further inquiries led to the recovery of two more guns at Billimora in the Gaekwar territory. The Magistrate sentenced the man to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the arms belonging to Adamji Musabhai and Gulamhusein Alibhai. The case stands adjourned.

At the United Free Church Commission, a statement was made as to the Sustentation Fund, and Principal Rainy, in a speech in which he said the judgment of the House of Lords so plainly interfered with the equities of the case that it was impossible to speak adequately about it, moved a series of resolutions which challenged the doctrine that a Church cannot revise its confessions and standards, and declared that no effort should be wanting to bring about remedies for what was almost universally regarded as a great and startling wrong. The resolutions were unanimously carried.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 12th AUGUST.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, Captain R. L. Haddock, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 12th August. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Bell, Lt F
Roberts, Mrs and child
Roberts, Mr J
Katsch, Miss M
Dreshler, Mrs
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs T
Malim, Mr and Mrs H
Brande, Mr E
Bafatan, Mr and Mrs
Boddam's Nurse Mrs
Rankine, Rev A

From Marseilles.

Carr, Capt
Johnson, Maj and Mrs E
Farwell, Capt C
Powell, Maj and Mrs A H
King, Mr A W
Egerton, Lt J
Younghusband, Lt-Col
Blackburn, Mr C
Jones, Maj H J
Park, Mr A
Thomas, Lt R H
Ballantine, Rev W
Lee, Maj F
Evans, Lt W J
McKechnie, Capt W
Datta, Mr C
O'Donnell, Mrs
Monie, Mr P
Kettiewell, Capt
Grubb, Mr E
Chand, Mr D
Miller, Lt D S
Walker, Maj W D
Sharples, Mr
Gordon Mr C H
Carnie, Miss
Sataram Gaikwar, Master
Beattie, Mr
Beyts, Mr E A

From Brindisi.

Kitchen, Mr A J
Nelson, Mr R

From Aden.

Razada, Mr W
Andow, Mr D S

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—August 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C E Wild, B Cov.
Mr A H Bayley B Cov
Mr C H Duffin B Cov
Mr G Flowers B Cov
Mr J Scott B
Mr J H Hill B
Mr H W Few B
Mr A C Edwards B
Mr E A Kenyon B
Mr A Lingard B
Mr W H Todd B
Mr G M Norris B
Mr F E Bull B
Mr H J Augustine B
Mr M Brown M
Lieut-Col G E Hyde Cates Bo
Col H Hamilton I M S
Lieut-Col D St J D Grant I M S
Lieut-Col D P Warliker I M S
Lieut-Col G F Rowcroft D S O, 15 S
Lieut-Col A E P Burn 33 P
Lieut-Col J S E Western 22 Lrs
Major E T Gastrell 41 Dogras
Major F C Pereira I M S
Major F T C Hughes 43 I
Major J Vans Agnew 28 C
Major S L Aplin
Major G H Weller 14 Lrs
Major W L Maxwell 10 Lrs
Capt E F Rainey 72 P
Capt E F Twigg 124 I
Capt C Hudson I M S
Capt F H C Burne R E
Capt S A Cooke 38 C I H
Capt F Bigg-Wither 109 I
Lieut C E Bulteel I M S
Lieut A H E Mosse 108 I
Lieut P C R Dodd
Lieut C P Woodward 41 Dogras
Lieut C W Western 22 Lrs
Lieut H N F MacDonnell 7 Lrs
Lieut R G Strong

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Major E W Walton R E B 14 days' furl
Capt B R Chatterton I M S B 3 mo furl
Mr AH Ashton B 1 year's furl
Mr E F Harris B furl on private affairs commuted into furl on M C
Mr F J A Hill Bo 2 mo M C
Mr H O Moore Bo 14 days' furl
Lieut-Col C A S Montgomery 108 I 3 mo M C
Capt T G M Stokes I M S 3 mo
Capt R M Hall 13 Lrs 6 mo M C
Capt E W M Purvis 16 Cav 2 mo M C
Capt A Chalmers I M S 4 mo M C
Capt W J Cates S T C 1 mo
Capt E H Sharman I M S 6 mo
Lieut H O H Moore R E 1 mo M C
Commander G E Holland C I E, D S O, R I M 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J. J. Cronin, B.
Major E. W. Walton, B.
Capt. A. T. Gage, I M S B
Mr W H C Minns B Cov
Mr W Chevis B Cov
Mr L A G Clarke B Cov
Mr R A D O Bignell B
Mr A Venis B
Mr L C D Dean B
Mr C H Gordon, B
Mr G M Gayer B
Mr C K Burns Bo
Mr G H Bailey Bo
Mr H O Moore Bo
Mr W A Heyland Bo
Mr G Savielle Bo
Major W G Walker V C 4 G R
Major G H G Mockler 90 P
Capt J R Darley 109 I
Capt W E McKechnie I M S
Lieut G S Skinner 5 I
Second Lieut H G C Hynes

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY SANCTIONED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Govind Balia Jadeo a Hindoo contractor, with stealing a bond for Rs. 700 belonging to his partner Rugoonath Mahadeo, who resides of Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused had between them taken a contract for loading and unloading steamers in the wet docks from Messrs. Karamsey Damji, chief contractor. The complainant deposited a sum of Rs. 1,000 with the firm of the chief contractor and also provided a sum of Rs. 400 to cover the current expenses. For his share of the amount the accused executed a bond for Rs. 700 in favour of the complainant and passed it to the latter in the presence of his clerk. The document was placed on a table in the complainants' office on the 27th July last, the day on which it was executed. On the 10th instant, the complainant discovered that the bond had been removed. He made his inquiries, and in consequence of a certain information received from his clerk, he reported the matter to the police, charging the accused with the theft of the document. It was proved by the defence that the accused never handed over the bond to the complainant as the latter showed his unwillingness to transfer the business to him. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that there could be no doubt that this was a false charge. The document was duly executed by the accused, but it was not handed over to the complainant, because the accused wanted the latter to transfer the whole business to him and it was therefore deposited with one Vithalji a cloth merchant, The complainant therefore told a deliberate falsehood, when he stated in evidence that the document was left on his table and he had also falsely charged the accused with the theft of the document when as a matter of fact the document never left the accused's possession. The complainant's own servant Gungadher contradicted him on the point. His Worship therefore ordered the accused to be discharged and further directed that sanction should issue against the complainant for perjury and for bringing a false charge. The case was ordered to be struck out as false and Inspector Murray was directed to take proceedings on the sanction.

A COMMITTAL QUASHED.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of a reference made by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in the case of Imperator against Hanmant Bhimajee. Mr. K. H Kelkar appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kennedy submitted to the High Court the record and proceedings in the case, which was committed to the Sessions Court by Mr. Alcock, first class Magistrate at Bijapur, and suggested that the committal be quashed and such orders passed as might appear expedient to the Court. The charge was not a legal charge, as it referred vaguely to "several cultivators," whereas it should refer to not more than three specific instances. There was no allegation that it was the official duty of the Kulkarni to copy the documents in a Record of Rights case. This, Mr. Kennedy submitted, must be alleged in a charge under section 161. This was the point on which the whole case hinged, but there was no evidence recorded on it. The Magistrate's enquiry was somewhat irregular. He took evidence as Assistant Collector, and on the 2nd June last, came to the opinion that an offence was made out under section 161. He then, acting as Magistrate, re-summoned the accused on the 6th June, and took his statement and committed him on the evidence recorded before the Assistant Collector. No further statements of witnesses were taken till after committal. Probably the accused was not prejudiced in any way by the change of the Assistant Collector into a first class Magistrate but possibly he might have been so prejudiced. No sanction had been recorded for the prosecution of the accused in the present case as appeared necessary by section 197 Criminal Procedure Code read with section 21 Indian Penal Code clause 10, last sentence, and section 58 of the Watan Act. None of these points, taken simply, Mr. Kennedy said, would perhaps warrant this reference ; but he submitted that the combined effect of all of them would be seriously to embarrass the Court of Sessions, if it proceeded to the trial of the case in its present condition.

Their Lordships passed the following order on the reference : As the Committing Magistrate has recorded no judgment, the Court quashes the committal as illegal. This does not prevent further proceedings as may be legally taken in due course.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INTERPELLATIONS.

Among the questions by Honourable Members to be answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday are the following :—

By the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.—Asking if it be intended now to entrust the publication and sale of the new series of vernacular text books to an English firm ? If so will Government state why this change from the policy hitherto pursued is to be introduced and whether the work cannot be satisfactorily done by a native firm of printers or publishers ? Will Government lay on the table the applications, if any received from native firms offering to print and publish the new series and also state how these have been disposed of ? Will Government be pleased to state why Government cannot on its own account undertake the printing and publishing of the new series of vernacular text books as was the case before ?

By the Hon Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit :—(a) Is it true that Government intend to give to Messrs Macmilian and Co. the work of printing, the vernacular text books when revised ? (b) Is it true that there are several printing presses in the City and the Presidency of Bombay where the printing of the said books can be done efficiently as well as economically ? (c) Will Government be pleased to say why it is intended to entrust the work of printing the said books to Messrs. Macmillan and Co. instead of to any one or more of the presses in the City or Presidency of Bombay ? Will Government be pleased to state the number of notices of intended declaration of forfeiture for non-payment of landrevenue issued in each of the six Districts of the Central Division during the last revenue year 1903-1904 ? Are Government now in a position to lay on the table the correspondence between them and the Government of India about pasture grounds and recreation-grounds and to state what action they propose to take with a view to provide such pasture and recreation grounds where no common village land exists ? If so, will Government be pleased to do so ?

By the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—Asking if Government have passed any orders on the report of Mr. Jenkins' Committee recommending measures for minimizing the hardships of the intending pilgrims in connection with the Segregation Camp at Pir Pao ? As it is very unlikely that the extension of the pier at Pir Pao recommended by the Committee can be ready in time for use during the ensuing pilgrim season, and with a view to avoid all unnecessary delay in the transit to Pir Pao, will Government be pleased to issue orders that the pilgrims be required to attend at the Mahllet Bunder at such time of the day as would enable the authorities to put them in boats, carry and land them at Pir Pao with the same tide ? Whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing a Committee consisting of the Government officers concerned in carrying out the arrangements of future pilgrimages and a few leading Mahomedans and to leave the details of such arrangements to the Committee's discretion and judgment ?

By the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad :—Whether Government have considered and if so, what decision they have arrived at, as to the desirability of remunerating the Administrator-General of Bombay by a fixed salary, and whether before filling up the present vacancy in that office, they intend to recommend to the Government of India to take action under section 3 of Act V of 1902 and change the present system of remuneration ? Whether the details of the terms and conditions as to emoluments on which the new clerk of the insolvent Court is appointed have now been finally settled, and if so, Government will be pleased to state what they are ?

By the Hon Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh :—Will Government be pleased to say if they have considered the report of the Special Executive Engineer about the surveys of small Irrigation tanks in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts ? Will Government be pleased to say if they passed any orders about the reduction of the assesments on lands which receive no water from the tanks but are still charged with himayat rates on the supposition that they receive water-supply from them ? Will Government be pleased to say if they have framed any scheme for the departmental construction of small works for the storage of water in Northern Gujarat and the Deccan and for giving encouragement to land-holders for constructing such works ? (1) Will Government be pleased to say whether the proposal about giving suspension in the case of fallows, which has been approved of by Government in their Resolution about the settlement of the Broach taluka, is being given a trial, and (2) if so, will Government be pleased to say what has been the result of the trial ? Will Government be pleased to say what were the numbers of coercive processes of each kind resorted to in the districts of Broach and Kaira for recovering the revenue demands of Government during the revenue year ending the 31st July last, and how much revenue has been recovered by the enforcement of these processes ? Will Government be pleased to say whether in the districts of Broach and Surat orders had been issued to village-officers that when payments were made by or on behalf of any khatedars who were in arrears for the demands of previous years, the payments were to be credited to the accounts of previous years and not to the account of the current year ?

By the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta :—Will Government be pleased to state what are the proposals or instructions which they have sent to the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust as to dealing with the Chowpatti estate vested in the Board under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act and how far the Chowpatti estate will be bettered or benefitted by the carrying out of the Chowpatti Street Scheme of the Improvement Trust Board which has been sanctioned by Government ? Will Government be good enough to give a summary of existing crop prospects in the Presidency up to as late a date as possible ? Will Government be pleased to give a list of the instances in which the sections of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code Amendment Act regarding short time leases have been put or have come into operation in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency ? Will Government be pleased to state what sanitary measures were taken in respect of the pilgrims at Pandharpur this year ?

FATAL FALL OF AN ARCHWAY.

On Friday afternoon, Akoobai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years residing with her husband Dhurma Govinda at 10th Lane, Kamatipoora, met with her death by the sudden collapse of a masonry archway which was in course of construction at the entrance of the new stables which are being built for Mr. Sullivan Abdul Vahid at Morland Road opposite the Byculla Club. The work of erecting the building has been entrusted to a contractor named Kurrim Pirmahomed and has been carried out under the supervision of a mistry named Ramji Bhauji. The archway was about twelve feet high and nearly completed. On the day in question two men named Allaudin Ahmed and Fazul Ruttonsey were working at the structure, when suddenly the scaffolding on which they were standing shook and a part of the archway gave way, bringing down the scaffolding and the two men with it. The deceased woman who was a labourer employed at the structure in carrying bricks, etc., and was standing immediately beneath the archway when it fell, was buried under the debris. The two men sustained slight injuries; but the woman when extricated was found to be dead.

Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest on Saturday morning at Morland Road, regarding the death of the deceased woman Akoobai. The evidence of her husband Dhurma was recorded. The deceased, it seemed, had been working at the premises for the last fifteen days. The inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, August 29.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Cathedral High School this Monday evening the 29th and Town Hall Tuesday the 30th instant from 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be Riding School for all Members on Tuesday morning next the 30th instant, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

3. There will be a Parade on Church Gate Sands on Thursday morning next, the 1st September, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 29.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder to-day at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

2. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on "Range and Position Finders and Automatic Sights," at the B V A Club on Thursday next, the 1st September 1901, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay sesamum crop for the season of 1904-1905, (Information generally up to 5th August), is as under :—

Gujarat.—Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished everywhere and not commenced in places in South Gujarat ; but reported area considerably above last year's first report. Condition of the crop so far fair to good.

Deccan.—Information incomplete and reported area about 30 per cent. below last year's corresponding forecast. In Khandesh, the principal sesamum growing district of the Deccan, deficiency of rain as well as fear of locusts prevented full sowings and in one taluka most of the sown crop is reported to have been eaten by locusts. Want of rain felt re-everywhere and in places the crop withering.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Reported area 27 per cent. below last year's corresponding report, decrease being principally in Bijapur where rain for sowing was deficient. Condition of crop fair to good. Rain wanted.

Konkan.—Sowings continue in Native States and in parts of Ratnagiri where early rain excessive. Area less than that of last year, fear of locusts preventing full sowings in parts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Condition of crop good.

Sind.—Sowings still continue in the Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur. Reported area about 20 per cent. less than last year, decrease being due to want of rain and deficient water-supply. Crop fair.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1904 is 308,500 acres or about 23 per cent, less than in the preceding year. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 2 and 6 per cent., respectively. The decrease is marked in Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput and Salem and is attributed to the fall in prices in Bellary and to want of timely rains in other districts.

BOMBAY DECCAN COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop for the early districts of the Bombay Deccan for the season of 1904-1905 in which (information is given up to 5th August, states:—Information incomplete. Reported area 10 2-3 lakhs acres, about the same as last year's first report and 30 per cent. above average. In parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar where sowing rain was favourable larger areas have been sown under stimulus of last year's high prices, but elsewhere sowings restricted owing to deficiency of rain. Of the total area 91 per cent, credited to Khandesh and 7 per cent. to Ahmednagar. Crop so far fairly satisfactory.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay groundnut crop for the season of 1904-1905, (Estimates up to 5th August) states :—Information incomplete. Sowings restricted for want of rain for sowing. Reported area 10 per cent. below last year's corresponding report. Crop reported to be generally withering in the Deccan where it is principally grown. In Belgaum it is good.

SESAMUM.

The first general memorandum on the sesamum (til of jinjili) crop of the season 1904-05 is as follows :—

Reliable estimates of the acreage cannot be made so early in the season while sowings are incomplete, but the rainfall appears to have been generally unfavourable either by its late arrival and a deficient supply or by continuing too long, while fear of locusts is mentioned as another adverse influence. The area is therefore expected to be below that of last year in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Panjab and Madras, but it must be taken into account that last season was much above the average. Moreover, in the Central Provinces, which has the next largest acreage to Bombay, no material decrease of the area is anticipated. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good in Bombay and Madras, and the prospects in the Central Provinces are very favourable.

The provincial reports are summarised below : In Bombay sowings were unfinished at the date of report (5th August) and the information is incomplete :

Gujarat.—Sowings are unfinished everywhere, and not commenced in places in south Gujarat ; but reported area is considerably above last year's first report. Condition of the crop is so far fair to good.

Deccan.—Reported area is about 30 per cent below last year's corresponding forecast. In Khandesh, the principal sesamum growing district of the Deccan, deficiency of rain as well as fear of locusts prevented full sowings, and in one taluka most of the sown crop is reported to have been eaten by locusts. Want of rain is felt everywhere and in places the crop is withering.

Karnatak.—Reported area is 27 per cent below last year's corresponding report, the decrease being principally in Bijapur where rain for sowing was deficient, Condition of crop is reported from fair to good. Rain is wanted.

Konkan.—Sowings continue in the Native States and in parts of Ratnagiri where early rain was excessive. The reported area is less than that of last year, fear of locusts preventing full sowing in parts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Condition of crop is good.

Sind.—Sowings still continue in Upper Sind Frontier and Khairpur. Reported area is about 20 per cent less than last year, decrease being due to want of rain and deficient water supply. Crop is in fair condition.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, except in Chhattisgarh, the monsoon arrived late and sowings which were much delayed are not yet complete, Germination has been good everywhere except in Sambalpur where heavy and continuous rain almost completely destroyed the early variety, which, however, covers only a small area in that district. In other districts no resowing has been necessary. The recent rains have much benefited the crop. The sowing of the late variety has not yet commenced, but the excessive rain during the early monsoon will, it is estimated, cause a decrease of about 10 per cent in the important districts of Raipur and Sambalpur. In Berar, where the crop is not of much importance, a decrease of about 15 per cent is expected owing to the growing popularity of cotton and the fear of damage by locusts. These decreases, however, seem to be counterbalanced by increases in other districts, and no great change from last year's area (1,077,400 acres) is expected. Prospects are generally very favourable.

In Madras the total area in raiyatwari villages up to the end of July 1904 is 308,500 acres, or about 23 per cent less than in the preceding year. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 2 and 6 per cent respectively. The decrease is marked in Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, and Salem, and is attributed to the fall in prices in Bellary and to want of timely rains in other districts. The crop is reported to be generally good.

In the United Provinces rain commenced in good time and has been more of less continuous from the second week of July. Sowings were therefore not completed till after the close of that month. In Bundelkhand, where the crop is extensively grown the excess of rain has delayed sowings seriously and the area is likely to be reduced.

In the Panjab the area sown is estimated to be 153,300 acres. This compares unfavourably with the first forecast of 199,700 acres of last year and the actual area for that year of 244,400 acress. There will be further sowings before the next forecast, but it seems probable that the area will be in defect this year. On account of the late arrival of the monsoon, the unirrigated area is generally much below normal, Hissar, has fared particularly badly, sowings being only 12 per cent of last year's area. The irrigated area is 16 per cent below last year's, Mooltan and Montgomery, which are both important districts for this crop, report considerable contractions of area attributed to low river floods and an unsatisfactory supply of water in the inundation canals at sowing time.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The first forecast of sesamum (til) crop of the Punjab for the year 1904 in which (twenty-two districts are dealt with) is as under :—The total area estimated as being under Til is 153,300 acres. This compares unfavourably with the first forecast of 199,700 acres in 1903 and the ascertained area of 244,400 acres. There will be further sowings before the next forecast but it seems probable that the area will be in defect this year. On account of the late arrival of the monsoon rains the unirrigated area is generally much below normal. Hissar has fared particularly badly, sowings being only 12 per cent, on last year's area. The irrigated a are is 16 per cent. below last year's. Mooltan and Montgomery, which are both important districts for this crop report considerable contractions of area attributed to low river floods and an unsatisfactory supply of water in the inundation canals at sowing time. It is unnecessary to criticise the figures in details as sowings are still in progress.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, states :—The total sown area up to the end of July is estimated at 1,179,000 acres. This is only 2 per cent. below the ascertained area of last year. 1,205,100 acres, which established a record. There is a decrease of 4 per cent. in the irrigated area and an increase of 8 per cent. in the unirrigated area. Cotton sold so well last year that the cultivator has had every inducement to give increased attention to this crop. That the area has not expanded is due to adverse climatic conditions in some districts. But last year's advance has been maintained on the whole.

The Delhi Division accounts for most of the unirrigated area. Last year, unirrigated sowings were below normal owing to a late monsoon. There is a great improvement in Ambala, the sown area being 40 per cent. above last year. Gurgaon and Delhi have had a less favourable rainfall, but nevertheless exhibit increase of 16 and 18 per cent. Hissar and Rohtak show slight decreases. There is an all-round increase in the irrigated area. Rohtak leading the way with 25 per cent. Cotton is of less importance in the Jullundur Division. The irrigated crop in Ludhiana has however, increased by 54 per cent. an impetus having been given by the opening of some new ginning mills. In the Lahore Division the unirrigated area is reported normal. Montgomery returns a falling off of 46 per cent. in the irrigated area due to unsatisfactory inundations and canals flowing late. The spring showers were also less favourable than last year. Lahore appears to have exceeded last year's figures which were high. The Rawalpindi Division calls for little remark except as regards Shahpur, where there is a contraction amounting to 65 per cent. in the irrigated area. This is ascribed to plague, and the bad working of the inundation canals. In the Mooltan Division, where the irrigated area is large, there are slight decrease in Jhang, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, the adverse influences being the same as those which prevailed in the Montgomery District. The Chenab Colony also returns a slight decrease.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The first forecast of sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, in which (fourteen Districts are dealt with,) is as follows :—The total estimated area sown with sugarcane is 312,100 acres against 321 200 finally ascertained last year, a decrease of 2·8 per cent. The first forecast in 1903 was 303,300 acres. The rainfall in March was sufficient, and consequently the normal area has been sown in most districts. Good rain in February and March has led to an increase of 21 per cent. in the unirrigated area in Ambala. An all round decrease of 8 per cent. in Jullundur is ascribed to a preference for cotton, resulting from the high prices of last year. Owing to plague, sown areas have contracted by 31 and 7 per cent. in Ludhiana and Gujaranwala respectively. The crop is reported in poor condition in Sialkot on account of the lateness of the monsoon.

THE WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

DARJEELING, August 27.

Heavy rain has fallen all over the Darjeeling district. It was particularly heavy the night before last below Kurseong. The railway lines were washed away at several places near Pupla Jhora and the passengers of the up and down train had to tranship from Gyaharee via a short cut to Gibhapahar. The breaches were repaired immdiately after the rain stopped yesterday and through communication was established to-day.

The weather is now fine.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, August 28.

Sunday,—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly over the greater part of the country. The rise has been most marked in north of Bombay across the head of the peninsula and on the west coast and winds have returned to a normal direction at Bombay. The depression in the north of the Bay has not yet crossed the coast. It is better defined this morning though the general rise in pressure has decreased its intensity as measured the deficiency of pressure in the central area. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur north of the east coast. Silchar reports 4 inches, Jalpaiguri 3, Seoni 2 1/2, Nagpur 2, Moulmein and Shillong 1 1/2, Akyab, Toungoo, Dibrugarh, Cawnpore, Ratnagiri one inch. The depression in the north of the bay is apparently advancing to the Bengal coast and rain should hence increase in lower Bengal to-day while light to moderate rain is probable on the Burma coast and local rain in north Bengal, Assam, Behar Chota, Nagpur, Central Provinces and East United Provinces. The rainfall on the west coast though still very light has been slightly more general during the past 24 hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Victoria, Captain R. L. Haddock, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, reports having experinced in the Gulf of Aden, light variable winds, strong monsoon and high sea at longitude 56 to 62° E., thence weather more moderating to arrival and sea and swell decreasing greatly.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th August.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slightly everywhere. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Bombay and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Ajmer Neemuch Poona and Ahmednagar.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and 5° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Indore, Neemuch, Saugor and Masulipatam. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 78° at Indore, and the minimum from 81° at Lahore and Sirsa to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rainfall has been scanty, local and scattered in character, only Aurangabad and Agra reporting about a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Conditions are very weak and no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely.

The Mail Steamer "Victoria" which left Aden on the 22nd reports having experienced upto longitude 52° light variable winds and southerly swell ; thence to longitude 60° E., moderate to strong monsoon and a considerable sea and south-west swell ; thence to her arrival in port this morning, moderate to gentle monsoon, passing clouds and a moderate sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th August 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·761
Temperature of the air ...degrees	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·[illegible]
General-Directions of Wind.*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	223
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	5·34
" " year	31·69
Additional fall of rain up to 16 a.m. of 27th Aug.,	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

COOPERS HILL.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination to the College, recently held at Coopers Hill :—

	Marks.
Richardson, A A	1,298
Cameron, J G P	1,246
Burke, E P	1,214
Maflin, P H	1,200
Tyabji, S B	1,095
Bigsby, S H	1,087
Harrison, C P M	1,064
Wells, D T	1,056
Hare, Thomas	1,055
Croad, A	1,054
Cartland, W N	1,049
Woodhead, A	1,047
Brokenshaw, A	1,046
Manley, E L	1,045
Rennie, J O	986
Byrnes, W F	976
Farquharson, F A	941
Hare, Francis	930
Sale, J L	925
Connell, C B	879
Dowley, F M	874
Troup, J R	867
Sullivan, J H	852
Wainwright, F M	838
York A E	835
Powell, J G	828
Dresser, H B	823
Jackson, J D	812
[illegible]halart M C	802
Padgett, N N	768
Von Bock, E J	768
Coates, J W C	748
Ford, W A W	748
Wythes, C A	729

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1904.

SEISMIC PHENOMENA IN INDIA.

COUNT F. DE MONTESSUS DE BALLORE has just added an instructive report to the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India on the Seismic Phenomena in British India and their connection with its geology, which is published by order of the Government of India. Count Montessus shows how the unstable regions of this immense continent are situated with relation to the ancient and recent geological changes which have given to these territories their actual features and how the survival of these forces is proved by earthquakes. In its main features, he tells us, the area to be studied may be described, from a merely geographical point of view, thus: a huge folded chain, the Himalayas, has arisen at a comparatively recent epoch, the tertiary, and bounds the northern margin of the alluvial plains of three great rivers, the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra, which have their sources on the Central Asian plateau. At both extremities this principal chain is flanked by important mountain-ranges running southwards. There are the hills of Afghanistan to the west, with secondary and tertiary formations, and the Arakan, Burma, Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Malay peninsula ranges to the east with archæn to tertiary formations. The alluvial plain forms the northern boundary of the triangular peninsula of India, the remains of an ancient continent to the south, which terminates in Ceylon and lies between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. From the seismic point of view, says the Count, this region is not yet perfectly known; papers on the subject are not very numerous and the series of observations is too short. However, provided that only the principal features be considered, the unstable regions are sufficiently known to establish their geological connections. This, it appears, can almost always be done as regards the general, and often as regards the particular, cause of instability. But Count Montessus only deals with the principal groups of epicentres and not with every earthquake and epicentre, and in so doing he divides his chapters in geographical order.

Afghanistan and Northern Baluchistan he deals with first, but we prefer to take Western India before that region, as being nearer home. Western India is generally unstable except to the north. That instability does not affect us materially or cause us any unrest, but we must remember that at an unknown period the great town of Brahmanabad was overthrown in ruins and in 1333, the great traveller Ibn-Batuta saw between Karachi and Tattah, the remains of a great harbour. Lakhput has been the theatre of numerous shocks. In 1819 the Runn of Cutch was the scene of several earthquakes, by which the country was greatly disturbed, and north of Sindri, the so-called "Dam of God" was caused. Geologists are not agreed as to the extent of geological displacement caused at the time, but Count Montessus accepts Mr. Oldham's calculations. It is found, however, that the geological instability of Sind and the delta of the Indus ceases almost entirely in the Kathiawar Peninsula, but appears again on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Cambay, from Ahmedabad to Bombay and inland to Malegaon and Dhullia. The earthquakes were never severe and the instability does not extend beyond Khandesh. Of the opinion that Bombay is an island raised up from the bottom of the sea Count Montessus reminds us that to the east submerged mangrove-trunks are seen "in situ." It is thought, he writes, that instability would result from such contrary movements; but it is possible that this submersion must be assigned only to the subsidence of the alluvial deposits and besides that, instability seldom appears to be originated by such superficial movements. Indeed, he adds, in many countries, coasts with recent movements of sinking or of rising, are entirely free from earthquakes; therefore this cause of instability cannot be counted upon in Bombay. In short, says the Count, these earthquakes do not find any clear explanation in the geological features of the neighbourhood of Bombay; their origin must be sought further northwards. Signs of recent elevation are numerous and evident along the sea-shore of Cambay and also in the lower valleys of the Tapti and Narbada. The earthquakes of Cambay can be explained by these latter phenomena, which were never very severe and the instability does not extend beyond Khandesh.

In the store of information which is presented to us by the writer, we find that the great changes in the mountains of Afghanistan have resulted from violent dislocations, the echoes of which survive to the present time in the shape of numerous and disastrous earthquakes. He believes that most of the earthquakes felt in the country originate in the region of Quetta and Chaman. Of the Himalyan section of the Count's investigations he assures us that it is scarcely necessary to say that the reports by some authors of recent eruptions in the Himalayan chain are erroneous. The following has reached a great intensity in the mountain chain, with the strata often inverted and some Indian geologists think that the Himalayan chain has not yet ceased rising, a belief for which, by the way, there is much ground. As to Tibet, there is reason to believe that it is stable and that such earthquakes as may have been felt there proceeded from Assam. Kashmir is the most unstable district of the North-West Hymalayan region the earthquakes being both disastrous and numerous. There are plenty of general causes explanatory of this instability in the geology of the country. The Himalayan fold has deflected there and the folding reached such great amptitude that the folds have been twisted and even crushed. Peninsular India is intensely stable and though "it does not follow that the Peninsula is entirely free from earthquakes—if I may say so, there is no such land on the surface of the globe—but they occur seldom and are slight," Some earthquakes are felt along the Malabar Coast and particularly in Travancore. "Now it is on this coast, at Quilon," says Count Montessus, "that marine pliocene strata have been deposited, an observation which suggests that the Indian Peninsula was cut off from Africa at this epoch and then received its actual outline. Perhaps the dynamic process of this separation has not entirely ceased and still produces these few slight shakes." Whether it may suddenly spring into activity again and reunite India with Africa, Count Montessus de Ballore offers no opinion, but we do not gather that he would hold out hope of any such development, though not encouraging us in the belief that any great change of the sort is impossible either in this or any other country.

THE P. AND O. CONTRACT.

THE position in regard to the new mail contract for the service between Europe and India may be summarised as follows:—The Peninsular and Oriental Company have been given the contract for three years. From the 1st February next their vessels are to arrive at Bombay on Friday morning. Until next February they need not reach Bombay before Saturday and the Company have given the postal authorities no intimation of any intention of introducing the new arrangement before the compulsory date. That the Arabia, which brings Lord Curzon next October, is to be got into Bombay on Thursday appears to be merely to show what the Company's fine steamers are capable of doing. The London, and not the Indian Post Office, is responsible for the arrangement, India contributing only £59,000 out of the total of £300,000 paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of Eastern mails and being given but a small voice in the decision, though always fully consulted. When the new contract was under discussion, the Indian Post Office supported by the Anglo-Indian commercial community made a strong endeavour to obtain a material acceleration in the service, but the arrangement of Friday arrivals was the best that could be secured in the almost total absence of competition amongst steamship companies for the contract. It was under these circumstances that the arrangement was limited to three years, it being hoped that at the end of that time other competitors will have come into the field. To encourage such competition tenders are now being invited for sections as well as for the whole of the Eastern mail service, it being possible, for example, that independent Australian or China liners might convey the Indian mails expeditiously to Aden where they could be picked up by local vessels plying to Bombay and Karachi so as to effect an appreciable saving in the time of transit. That some such arrangement might be to the public advantage is shown by the present tendency towards lengthening instead of shortening the time of transit. In the official year 1902 there were twenty-five Friday arrivals of the mail at Bombay. In the official year 1903 there were twenty-four and up to the present date this year, that is from the 1st April to date, there has been none.

THE PROPERTIES OF BURMESE BALSAM.

The latest number of the "Agricultural Ledger" contains a highly interesting account of the properties of the fragant balsam, known as Nan-ta-yok and used in Burma in ancient times as an incense and for medicinal purposes. The tree yielding the balsam grows in Burma and Assam, and it seems desirable to extract the secretion and endeavour to introduce it into commerce as a substitute for the valuable storax of Asia Minor which is regularly imported into Bombay and employed, principally as a perfume, in India, Malaya and China. It grows also in Java and yields there the balsam as in Burma, and its composition and properties have been recently investigated. Tradition says that in former times when the Burmese resided at Pagan or Ava, and before English perfumes were introduced into the Burmese markets, a regular trade was carried on in "Nantayok oil" and it was used both medicinally and as a perfume. Dr. Mason, the author of "Burma and its People," searched for information about the tree, but without success, and very little is known at present of its preparation and uses. The following particulars have, however, been obtained respecting the mode of collection. Balsamic gum or oil only oozes out of certain Nantayok trees, and from injuries caused by insects, or where branches have fallen off and decay has set in. For experimental purposes, four trees were tapped in the dry weather but only one of the trees so treated responded in giving the fragrant oil. The quantity found to exude from the tree was so very small that it was considered hardly worth while to collect it, unless a price commensurate with the labour were asked for the resin. A further trial, two years afterwards, resulted in a report that the products were difficult to obtain, the inhabitants in the jungles very few, and that all the trees do not respond to the attempt made to extract the storax.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF BURMA.

A NOTE on the trans-frontier trade of Burma compiled by Mr. J. MacKenna, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma, issued recently points to a large and satisfactory increase in both imports and exports during the year 1903-1904. The total value of the trade was 370 lakhs of rupees, an increase on the preceding year of 60 lakhs or 19·5 per cent. Imports increased by 25·95 per cent. and exports by 11·7 per cent. To this increase Western China contributed Rs. 2,98,000, Northern Shan States Rs. 3,06,000, Southern Shan States Rs. 8,21,000 Southern Siam Rs. 19,99,000, Northern Siam Rs. 14,44,000 and Karenni Rs. 11,50,000. The increase in Western China is attributable to good harvests, improved communications on our side of the border, and to the general quiet on the frontier since the appointment of a British Consul-General at Yunnan and a British Consul at Tengyueh. The increase in trade with the Northern Shan States is due to the impetus received by railway traffic consequent on the reduction of freights. Means of transport seem to be the chief difficulty in the Southern Shan States, where although the export trade declined by 1·32 per cent. due to the diversion of the railway at Maymyo, the imports increased by 22·49 per cent. The revival of trade in Southern Siam is largely due to the tranquillity which has succeeded the recent unrest in Northern Siam. To the same cause is also due the revived trade of Northern Siam with this country. An increase in trade of 38·06 per cent with Karenni is due to the enhanced value of teak, though the quantity decreased by 188,000 cubic feet on account of the difficulty of extraction from the forests.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, were Sir Francis Maclean and the Bishop of Bombay.

THE annual Staff College dinner will take place at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 28th September.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of Rewah has formally announced his donation of one lakh of rupees for the improvement of the Daly College, Indore.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lely, C. S. I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will retire on the 8th December, on completion of 35 years' service.

A LAKH of rupees is being spent by the Government of India this year on the distribution of sound cotton seeds with a view to encouraging the production of cotton in this country.

IT is understood that the question of the possible prolonged stay of the Mission and escort at Lhassa is now under consideration. Much, of course, depends on the progress of negotiations within the next fortnight.

IT is seldom that we hear news of Mahomed Ishak Khan, who fled to Russian territory after the failure of his rebellion against the late Amir of Kabul in 1888. He has since resided in Samarkand as a pensioner of Russia. At the funeral of General Ivanoff some weeks ago he placed a wreath on the grave, in the name of the Aghan people—a theatrical proceeding, as he has practically few adherents now in Afghanistan. According to native reports Mahomed Ishak finds himself in such a poverty-stricken state that he has had resource to trade to eke out his pension. He is described as having agents at Tashkent, Bokhara and other cities, and recently he sent his son Ismail Khan to St. Petersburg there to dispose of certain merchandise. Mahomed Ishak, like Yakub and Ayub Khan has felt the effects of the policy of the Amir in granting pardon to all refugees who are willing to return to Afghanistan and swear allegiance to him. Nearly all his followers have left him and he has now only a few near relatives with him. We may note that the Amir in a recent conference with his leading officials expressed his satisfaction at the success of the policy just referred to, as it had enabled him to deprive his chief enemies of the support formerly given to them by men of influence who had accompanied them into exile.

THE proclamation, which Reuter says is to be issued at Malta regarding the coaling of belligerents, has not been received in Colombo. The "Times of Ceylon" understands however, that similar instructions to those referred to and others have already been issued by the Ceylon Government to the port officials, and that these cover the case fully.

WHILE Princess Alice of Monaco, who is at present staying at the Hotel Mercedes, Paris, was out walking in the Bois de Boulogne, a person entered her apartment and carried off a very valuable diamond tiara, given to her by the Tsaritsa, two rings, two brooches, 1,000 francs in gold, and a few bank-notes. The jewel-cases were scattered about the room. The police have so far been unable to discover the thief.

THE Commissions of the Free and the United Free Churches met on August 10, in Edinburgh. At the former a statement was adopted embodying the lines of the settlement to which the Free Church are willing to agree. It proposes that matters should remain practically as they are now until June next, except that the United Free Church shall give up the Assembly Hall and offices and also certain churches.

M. PADEREWSKI on the 2nd instant gave his second recital in the Sydney Town Hall, in the presence of a big audience, but he left the platform at the close in a rage. He received a stirring and prolonged ovation at the end, leading to the addition of two more pieces. This found the artist playing to a rapidly diminishing audience. He played, as he stated later, with genuine pleasure to those whose appreciation had led them to remain, but he resented keenly, and in the strongest terms, the want of honour shown by something like 500 people hurrying away at such a juncture. "They are nothing but savages," said the irate artist, "I have never had audiences behave like that, even in the Wild West."

IN an interesting note on wicketkeeping, "The King" says that to Huish, of Kent, belongs the unique record of having literally kicked a man out. In Kent vs. Australians at Canterbury, 1902, he dismissed Duff by taking a flying kick at the ball which travelled right up to the wicket at the bowler's end, and hit it before Duff made good his ground. Surely an incident which would not be repeated in a hundred years. The writer also gives the following hint for saving the hands at the wicket. Place a thin strip of raw beefsteak across the palms of the hands at the base of the fingers inside the inner glove and next to the skin. The "give" of the beef is said to be a sure preventative of bruised palms.

A DANCING girl of Hassan town, in South Mysore, was supposed to be possessed of a devil, which certain parties undertook to cast out. A correspondent thus describes what happened:—"A sheep had to be sacrificed and a villager agreed to slaughter it being informed at the same time that the demon would jump on somebody else. He cut the throat and the sheep struggled on one side while he fell down and struggled on the other. The general belief was that the devil had jumped on to him. Any way he died, and, when the Medical Officer examined he pronounced it an epileptic fit from the effects of which he died but the dancing girl since that, it is said, has not been troubled by the devil."

THE Donvig life-saving globe, which was cast adrift on August 6, between Yarmouth and the Hook of Holland, was picked up on Saturday by a Dutch cutter and towed into Ymuiden. The three occupants of the globe—two Norwegian journalists and the mate of the ship Ragni—were in excellent condition, and had not suffered at all from their experiences. The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily-Mail" says after the Ragni, which cast the globe adrift, steamed away the buoy drifted eastward, and approached the Terschelling coast. Fearing that would drift off again, the passengers decided to land, but ultimately changed their plans, and induced the cutter to tow them into Ymuiden. This first trail has proved completely successful, the ball lying evenly on the waves, but with more persons to weight it would probably be steadier. The only thing the occupants missed during their forty-eight hours' confinement was freedom of movement, but they were highly pleased with the success of the trial.

THE RAIDER OF THE INLAND SEA.

THE ROMANTIC CAREER OF SKRYDLOFF.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

IF Russia only had adequate maritime forces in the Far East at this moment she would not lack a Nelson. Such, at any rate, is the universal conviction throughout the Empire. The name on every tongue is that of Vice-Admiral Nicolai Ivanovitch Skrydloff. The appointment of this commander to succeed the gallant and unfortunate Makharoff was in the natural course of things, for the two were equally popular in the service. But Skrydloff's history has been strangely romantic.

Skrydloff, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is the most experienced of all Russia's naval officers, and, as he is exactly sixty years of age, he is old enough to be actuated by motives of prudence, while still retaining his well-known proclivity to dashing initiative. He was recently in command of the Black Sea fleet, and was in the harbour of Sevastopol at the moment when the news came of Makharoff's fate. As his own most intimate old friend and comrade also, Verestchagin, perished in that tragedy, the intelligence was doubly saddening for the Admiral. Before he left Sevastopol he expressed to an interviewer his determination to "harass the enemy without being imprudent." If we recall some of his life's achievements we shall easily infer that he is not the man to mark time within a harbour when he has any resources whatever at his disposal.

Skrydloff is one of those rare men who can bask in the sunshine of Imperial favour without losing the fibre of a strenuous nature. He is as close a favourite in the highest circles as Prince Hesper Oukhtomsky. With the late Emperor Alexander III. Skrydloff was retained in the nearest personal companionship. Alexander Alexandrovitch, while Tsarevitch, lived much on his beautiful yacht, the Nixa, and for nearly ten years young Skrydloff was captain of the vessel. Those were days of somewhat riotous luxury. The Heir Apparent loved to pose as an officer of marine. He was just a good-natured giant, always addicted to banqueting in the Russian style on gross courses of caviare, stchi, borsht, sterlet, sturgeon, and game, washed down with copious supplements of champagne and kwass, though he was no vodka-drinker. At that period Alexander III. laid in the seeds of the malady which ultimately shortened his reign. But though Skrydloff was his favourite friend, the young officer was himself strictly moderate, and never lost a particle of his enthusiasm for any active service that might eventually offer. It came in due time, but any man of lymphatic temperament might during such years of sybaritism, from 1868 to 1877, have lapsed into life-long lethargy.

The outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war called the Tsarevitch to join his father Alexander II. in the field. Skrydloff went south also, and to his charge fell the command of the war-sloop "Tchutka." The expedition on which that little vessel was despatched from the Black Sea up the Danube was a very perilous one, for the Turks had a few formidable ironclads in their flotilla on the river. There was little hope of destroying these, excepting with torpedoes. Young Verestchagin, already addicted to naval adventures, joined Skrydloff on the "Tchutka," and the two undertook to attempt a most daring feat. Verestchagin was never a mere artist, but was always a daredevil, a patriot, and a fighter, while yet delighting to devote his genius to the task of exposing war on canvas in its most abhorrent aspects. He not only sought and gained permission to go on board the war-sloop, but insisted in sharing with its intrepid commander the utmost peril, in which both nearly lost their lives.

The "Tchutka" was ordered to torpedo a certain Turkish ship. Skrydloff gave orders to have everything ready, took his position near the forward torpedo, putting Verestchagin in charge of the floating torpedo aft. All the party put on cork jackets, in case the sloop should be blown up. A morsel of chicken was eaten and a little champagne was drunk. After some time the corvette appeared, and Skrydloff steered directly towards her at full speed. Both on shore and on the ship the utmost confusion seemed at once to ensue, and bullets and shell quickly rained all round the "Tchutka." The sequel was mysterious. Though the torpedo directed by Verestchagin actually touched the ship, there was no explosion. "Try again!" shouted Skrydloff. The artist did so. Still there was no explosion. The fusillade had cut the conducting wire. And something else quickly happened. Verestchagin was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. Skrydloff was wounded in both legs. He quickly recovered, but soon afterwards was the victim of two other injuries, and was utterly incapacitated from taking further part in that war.

It is not surprising than in after years this Russian officer made torpedo practice his special sphere. All through the long peace period he has been in very active service, and had charge of Russian squadrons in many parts of the world. He is better known to foreign nations than any other living naval commander of his country. And his star has never waned in the Court firmament. During three reigns he has been the same "persona grata." Russian officers, military and naval, are apt to be fascinating personalities, with their polylingual fluency and their charms of manner. As a brilliant conversationalist, Skrydloff was treated with cordial deference, when at the Court of St. James's he represented the Tsar on the occasion of the Victorian Diamond Jubilee. And he is the Tsar's favourite referee on naval matters. There have been many colloquies, as might be imagined, at Yalta between Nicholas II. and Admiral Skrydloff. No man can give a more lucid exposition of scientific detail to any interested or influential inquirer.

Outside his own country the Admiral is best known at the Court of King George, for he spent several years in Greek waters, and took a prominent part in the pacification of Crete. At Athens he was honoured with the freedom of the city, as well as with many marks of personal favour from the King and Queen Olga. And Far Eastern waters are exceedingly familiar to him, for he spent three years in the Pacific as commander of the naval squadron. Vladivostok knows him well.

Skrydloff's departure was altogether characteristic. He was designated for his new command by popular acclamation at Sevastopol on the night when the sad news came. "Long live Skrydloff; A toast to the bulldog of our fleet! Send him to Port Arthur!" Soldiers, sailors, and the mob took up the cry all night. In the morning the Admiral started for St. Petersburg, and in a few days he was on his way eastward. But he halted at that famous shrine of St. Sergei, where, in the Convent of the Holy Troitsa, he received a miraculous ikon, as Kuropatkin had done shortly before. To his interviewer he declared that he went without any fixed plan, but had commended his cause to Heaven, and intended to take out with him a staff of promising young officers.

What the hero of the hour in the Russian Empire would dearly like to secure would be a fine reinforcement in the shape of his beloved Black Sea fleet. Without it what great thing can he do? But already he is showing the stuff that he is made of, and he has quickly proved that he like his ill-fated predecessor, is a man whom his magnanimous opponents are proud to fight but whom they would eagerly seize should luck desert him. Like every true Russian officer, he cherishes as the keynote of his theory and practice that time fights for Russia. This was the man to whom ten thousand Russians paid homage by kneeling in the streets of Sevastopol as he left their city.

A CURIOUS story is current in Hongkong, which has not received confirmation, to the effect that H.M.S. Whiting, a destroyer, which is at present with Vice-Admiral Sir G. Noel's Squadron at Wei-hai-wei, was ordered to convey certain despatches to Admiral Togo's Fleet. It is surmised that the despatches were with reference to the recent Malacca incident. When off Port Arthur the Whiting, which is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Wells, and had on board—so it is stated—Captain Ommaney, was sighted by a portion of the Russian Fleet. The latter immediately signalled to the destroyer to stop and as the signal was ignored a shot was fired to bring her to. As this failed to arrest the destroyer, a sharp fire was opened on her and some fifty rounds were discharged, none of which, however, struck the destroyer, which, thanks to her speed, managed to out-distance her pursuers, and to get away unscathed.

KUROPATKIN'S STAND.

BIG BATTLE NEAR LIAO-YANG.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

THE FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

General Kuroki has resumed a general advance. There is heavy skirmishing along the entire Russian front and frequent conflicts between the Cossacks and Japanese light cavalry.

If the weather holds, General Kuropatkin must accept battle within a few days.

Reuter wires from Liao-yang on the 25th that the Japanese began attacking yesterday 23 miles to the south-east and that fighting continues.

LONDON. AUGUST 27.

General Kuropatkin in a long and confused despatch reports continuous fighting at the south-east of Liao-yang extending from the morning of the 24th to five o'clock in the evening of 25th inst., when he says the enemy was advancing in force to Liandian-sian, situated twenty-three miles south-east of Liao-yang, apparently after ousting the Russians from their advanced positions.

General Kuropatkin mentions that four times the Russian artillery silenced the Japanese batteries, apparently inflicting heavy loss.

LATER.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says General Kuropatkin reports that the fighting was continued along the entire theatre of operations throughout the 26th instant. The fighting was heaviest east and south-east of Liao-yang.

Both sides suffered serious losses. The Russians lost 1,450 men.

Twenty-four Japanese guns were disabled.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A St. Petersburg telegram says. that the Russian troops made a sortie from Port Arthur on the 23rd inst. inflicting heavy loss on the Japanese.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Reuter (Chifu) says the Japanese have captured two more forts and now occupy a threatening position in the vicinity of the railroad and expect to enter the town from the north.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Two Russian ships carrying coal and water for the Baltic Squadron passed the Bosphorus yesterday.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Reuter wires from Tokio that nothing definite has been received from Port Arthur or Liao-yang, but it is understood that a lull at Port Arthur followed the desperate fighting in the earlier half of the week in order to rest the tired men and arrange certain changes in the plan of attack and complete preparations for pressing the attack.

General Oku on Friday began the attack on Anshanchan and General Kuroki on Anping. It is estimated that two hundred thousand men are confronting General Kuropatkin whose concentrated forces are carefully entrenched.

The belief is growing that there will be a great and decisive battle at Liao-yang.

Reuter wires from Liao-yang on the 26th inst that the rapid advance of the Japanese has forced the fighting line to within about ten miles from Liao-yang.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that Sakharoff's description of the fighting on the 26th shows that the losses were largely due to the bayonet encounters.

UNION OF CRETE WITH GREECE.

Prince George visits European Courts.

Prince George has left Crete to visit the European Courts and has addressed a message to the Cretans promising to do his best to obtain from the Powers the union of Crete with Greece.

DEATH OF DEAN HOLE.

LONDON, AUGUST, 27.

The death is announced of the Very Revd. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester.

The Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole D. D., Dean of Rochester, was born in 1819, the son of a Nottinghamshire gentleman. The Holes have been squires of Caunton since the days of Elizabeth, and a Samuel Hole has reigned there for over a century. Dean Hole graduated at Brasenose. He was ordained in 1844, and became curate of Caunton in the same year, Vicar in 1850, Rural Dean of Southwell, 1865, and Prebendary of Lincoln, 1875. In the intervals of hard work he hunted one or two days a week with the Bufford hounds, cultivated flowers, invented rose shows and wrote books. On the death of his father he became the most popular squ'arson in all Nottinghamshire. He was the intimate friend of Shirley Brookes, Mark Lemon, and Charles Leech, and is the only Dean who ever participated in the "Punch" dinners. The accident of being unable to read a sermon in the dark led him to discover his particular powers of preaching without book, and afterwards then he became a most popular preacher. At Rochester he introduced short but frequent services, and by a few vigorous words he put an end to the exodus after the anthem; and he made the cause of the Kentish working men his own, was Proctor in Convocation, and ten years later was appointed examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1895 he went on a lecturing tour to America for the purpose of raising funds for the restoration of Rochester Cathedral. He was very successful in his mission. Everywhere, with one exception, the Press greeted him heartily. "Dean Hole," said one organ, "is certainly the finest specimen of Elizabethan ecclesiastical architecture that England has ever sent to this country." In another he was described as "the reverend gentleman, seventy-five years old, and over six feet tall," who "walked up two flights of stairs to his room in the hotel with the hardy appearance and exact posture of a young Indian"; while a third spoke of him as "large and ruddy, with white hair, and very keen, kindly quizzical eyes that are perpetually smiling even when the rest of his face is serious." He wrote an interesting book on his tour. He was a great authority on rose culture and his "Book about Roses," is a standard work. He has also written "A Little Tour in Ireland," "Six of Spades," "Nice and her Neighbours," "Hints to Preachers" "Book about the Garden," "Memories," and "More Memories."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

The Short Time Movement.

EGYPTIAN COTTON QUESTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

At a meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation held at Manchester to-day, the President dwelt upon the success of the short time movement and regretted that action had not been taken sooner by the Spinners.

He said the Egyptian Cotton question and further short time working would be considered on the 9th proximo.

THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jeffries Defeats Monroe.

Jeffries has defeated Monroe in the second round for the World's Boxing Championship at San Francisco.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Restrictions upon Indians.

COMMERCIAL VIEWS AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Pretoria Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved that all Asiatic immigration except under the Labour ordinance should be prohibited and that trading rights should be restricted.

It views the decision of the Imperial Government on the 18th inst. with the greatest apprehension.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Threatened Extension.

The Marseilles strikers threaten to extend the strike to every port in France, unless their demands are granted before to-morrow.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Surry has beaten Gloucestershire by 119 runs.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by 131 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 152 runs.

Worcestershire versus Leicester was drawn.

Hampshire has beaten Warwickshire by 40 runs.

Kent has beaten the South Africans by 104 runs.

THE ST. LEGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A special cablegram to the "Asian" gives the following as the latest betting on the St. Leger:—

2 to 1 on Pretty Polly.

100 to 2 St. Amant.

M. Edmond Blanc has scratched Ajax and Gouvernant and Sir John Thursby's John O'Gaunt and the Duke of Portland's Darley Dale are reported to be lame.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL.

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

It is now settled that a ball will be given by the United Service Club at the Town Hall, Simla, on the 10th October, to Lord and Lady Ampthill before their departure as mark of the appreciation felt for the great hospitality their Excellencies have shown at Viceregal Lodge during their stay at Simla. Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will be one of the hosts.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

The official rainfall report for the past week describes the Arabian Sea monsoon current as having failed almost completely as a rain giving current during the past fortnight. It adds that the wind along the West Coast of the Peninsula, throughout the stations of the centre and South of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the South of the North-West dry area, the West of the Central Provinces and the West of Central India has been practically rainless. On the other hand the Bay monsoon has been fairly vigorous and a moderate cyclonic storm has determined moderately heavy rain to North-Eastern and Northern India. The principal season deficiences expressed as a percentage are Lahore sub-division 35 per cent. the North-West dry area 61 per cent. Jubbulpore sub-division 35 per cent, Indore sub-division 53 per cent. Ahmedabad sub-division 74 per cent, Rajkot sub-division 63 per cent and the West Satpuras division 40 per cent.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Ross is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. N. Baker, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance, has five weeks' leave with effect from the 11th proximo.

The gold reserve fund of the Government of India now amounts to close upon seven millions sterling of which six and half millions are invested in consols.

MASONIC GATHERING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 28.

After an interval of a quarter of a century the District Grand Lodge of Madras held their half yearly communication in the Freemasons' Hall, Bangalore, last night. It is usually held in Madras in February and at Ootacamund in August of each year. There was a very large representation of the two local craft lodges, namely, Lodge Bangalore 1043 and Lodge United Service 2735, a few other lodges of the district being also represented. In the absence from Madras of the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master Lord Ampthill, the chair was taken by Deputy Grand Master Wor. Brother the Hon'ble Mr. Bradey, I. C. S. Half an hour before the communication was held, there was also a convocation of the District Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at which also the Hon. Mr. Bradley presided as District Grand Superintendent. A largely-attended banquet followed the customary toasts being honoured.

LAND DISPUTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

The suit instituted by the Secretary of State against Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Mr. F. D. Ghaswalla and Ruttonbai Ghaswalla for the resumption of a piece of land known as No. 9, Arsenal Road, was resumed to-day before Mr. A. Lucas, District Judge. Mr. Bowen, the Government Solicitor, with Mr. Davur, Government pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State. The first defendant appeared in person and the second and third defendants were represented by Mr. Bhandarkar, High Court pleader.

Mr. Bowen continued to examine Mr. Joglekar, Assistant in the Commissioner's Office, Central Division, with reference to certain documents. Witness stated that exhibit 65 related to all the lands, Inam included, taken up for Cantonment purposes and it agreed with another statement produced on the same subject. Witness produced original Jamabundi Chittas for the year 1824-25. Some land was taken up in that year from the village of Mingeri. He had made a certificated copy from the Collector's Office of land in the Cantonment for the year 1831-32.

Mr. Bowen said that he would put in some correspondence obtained from the Secretariat, relating to land in the Poona Cantonment. This correspondence would form part of other correspondence relating to the same subject.

Daji Hurry, District Agricultural Inspector, the next witness examined, produced plans of the Poona Cantonment for the years 1828 and 1830. He had scaled the area of the Cantonment in the year 1828. The area was 3·3 square miles. He had also scaled the area of the plan for 1830. In cross-examination he stated that he made a certified copy under the authority of the Legal Remembrancer and the Director of Land Records.

Several other witnesses were examined to the same effect.

Mr. Bhandarkar objected to many of the copies of old records relating to the Poona Cantonment of the past being put in. He considered that they did not form evidence under the Evidence Act. The originals, he stated, ought to be produced.

Mr. Bowen promised to allow Mr. Bhandarkar an inspection of all the documents he had obtained and to produce the originals where such were obtainable.

The matter was then adjourned.

THE POONA MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS

Abdul Kassainbhoy, who murdered his wife in Rastras Peth on Wednesday last, was placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, yesterday charged with the crime. Ten witnesses were examined for the prosecution; these included some of the police and people who were present at the time of the murder. Merwanjee Burjorjee, Chief Constable, deposed to securing the murderer when the door was burst open and when the murderer's hands were held by the others through the window. The murderer admitted the guilt and took matters rather stolidly, in fact saying that he believed that he would be hanged for the crime. The Magistrate committed him to the Sessions.

GOLF AT POONA.

The following are the results of the foursome competition played at Yerrowda on Friday in which the players chose their own partners:—

	H'cap.	Score
Colonel Carter and Mr. Campbell	3	1 up
Major Anderson and Mr. Thew	2	1 down
Messrs Tom LeMesurier and Bromley	9	1 down
Major Young and the Rev. Mr. Cant	3	3 down
Messrs Davison and Byrne	6	3 down
Capt Kennedy and Mr Kearsey	10	1 down
Sir James Monteath and Mr. Du Boulay	7	4 down
Surgeon Genl. Gubbins and Lt. Col. Fooks	8	4 down

Four couples made no returns.

The following are the results of the ladies foursomes:—

	H'cap.	Score.
Mrs Bell and Mrs. Marshall	7	1 up
Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Anderson	3	1 down
Mrs. Bagshaw and Mrs. Forbes and Miss Heaton	6	5 down

Two couples made no returns.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. KHANDEISH.

This match was played on Friday and Saturday last and resulted in a win for Poona by 17 runs. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Dickson, b Elliott	48	b Pogson	3
Mr Wilkins, c Pogson, b Kotwal	55	b Bhandara	33
Mr Hartley, b Elliott	14	b Bhandara	0
Mr Noake, c Kotwal	20	l-b-w b Bhandara	10
Capt Umfreville, c Shubron, b Kulbarni	26	b Elliott	13
Mr Sanon, b Kotwal	0	not out	6
Capt Douglas, b Elliott	6	b Pogson	6
Capt Rose, b Bandara	35	st Elliott, b Bhandara	15
Capt Hooper, b Elliott	2	c and b Pogson	3
Dr Hulbert, not out	0	run out	1
Capt Yates, b Pogson	8	b Bhandara	0
Extra	12	Extra	10
Total	226	Total	100

KHANDEISH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Maitland-Kirwan, c Yates, b Noake	17	b Noake	18
Mr Bhandara, b Hartley	4	b Hartley	6
Mr Thubron, b Hartley	1	l-b-w, b Hartley	14
Mr Pogson, b Umfreville	3	st Yates, b Hartley	12
Mr Campbell, c Wilkins, b Noake	20	c Hartley, b Noake	6
Mr Kotwal, b Noake	41	run out	17
Mr Elliott, b Umfreville	0	b Hartley	0
Mr White, b Hartley	22	l-b-w, b Wilkins	46
Mr Curtis, c and b Hartley	7	l-b-w, b Wilkins	20
Mr Pottingall, b Hartley	0	b Wilkins	5
Mr Kulkarni, not out	3	not out	2
Extras	22	Extras	13
Total	150	Total	159

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vacancy will shortly occur among the Controllers of Military Accounts in India, as Colonel Bird, now on leave in England, has been permitted to retire with effect from the 16th September.

Major-General Wodehouse, Commanding Rawalpindi District, is granted leave from the 3rd September to the 1st November. Colonel Penno, A. A.-G., Commands the district during his absence.

The Coolie Transport Corps now being organised for Tibet will be sent forward as ready, so that their services may be available when the reduction of the force takes place in the autumn.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

THE Afridi "jirgas" which lately visited Kabul are said to have numbered between 60 and 70 maliks with over 300 tribal followers, chiefly from among the Zakka Khel and Kuki Khel. Some of the Malikdin, Kambar Khel and Orakzai sections also sent representatives, but no maliks of standing were among them. It is almost needless to say that the refugee Khwas Khan engineered the whole business. The Amir received the "jirgas" in durbar and afterwards directed that they should be taken sight seeing in Kabul with a view, apparently, to their being impressed by the military workshops, arsenal, mint and treasury. At a second interview His Highness delivered an address exhorting the Afridis to remain united in their allegiance to him as King of Islam. His listeners complained that some 700 Afridi sepoys, who had been recruited by Mir Akbar, had been dismissed from the Afghan Army. The Amir is said to have replied that the men were discharged simply because they could not stand the extreme cold of the winter in Kabul, and he offered to take such fresh recruits as were equal to facing the climate. The "jirgas" were then dismissed, each of the principal maliks receiving Rs. 140 and the others sums varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. They were directed to use the Gandamak route in future, which would seem to prove that they had travelled by the new road through Laghman.—"Pioneer."

RACING AT POONA.

THE SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 28.

TO-DAY'S extra meeting took place in fine weather and there was a large attendance. The racing was excellent. Details:—

The Pony Hurdle Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap race for Ponies. Distance.—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Lt-Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14st 4lbs ...... Hoyt 1
Mr J J Pawson's bl aus m Busy Bee 9st 2lbs ...... Bond 2
Mr Mahomedally's br aus m Nautilus 9st 6lbs ...... Egan 3

Also ran:—Temptress 9st, 7lbs. and Rifleman II 9st 0lb.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Patrician, 3 to 1 Busy Bee, 8 to 1 Nautilus, 10 to 1 the others.

Patrician with a useful lead led Nautilus up to the four furlongs, where Busy Bee came along grandly but Patrician went away and won by six lengths, a length between second and third. Time—2mins. 34secs.

The Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses. Distance—1 1-4 mile over 6 flights.

Major G Moore's c aus g Daroji. 10st 4lbs ...Hoyt 1
Mr T R Robert's c aus g Moroney, 10st 8lbs ...... Mr Deane 1
Messrs M G and H Ananji's c aus m Gnullo, 10st 12lbs ...... Morrison 3

Also ran:—Fitzeros.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Gnullo and Moroney, 5 to 2 Daroji, 3 to 1 Fitzeros.

Gnullo took the lead to the seven furlongs where Moroney overhauled her, but soon Fitzeros and Daroji went to the front and raced level. At the last hurdle Capt. Casson came down. Morrison was displaced here, but recovered cleverly. Moroney came with a late run and got into second place. Three lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 28secs.

The New Arab Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902 race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung, 8st 9lbs ...... Robinson 1
Mr Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 8st 3lbs ...... Hoyt 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 7st 5lbs ...... Melsom 3

Also ran:—Krupp 9st 1lb.; Young Mosumma 8st 5lbs.; Kasim Pasna 8st. 5lbs; Bruiser 7st. 4lbs. Shirazi 6st. 6lbs.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Dilerjung, 2 to 1 Calcutta, 6 to 1 Zurriff, 10 to 1 Bruiser.

Shirazi got off with a lead and at the bend the field was bunched up with Zurriff and Dilerjung in front. Up the straight a great finish was witnessed between the first two. Won by a neck, five lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

The all Horse Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome 7st 10lbs ...... Elliott 1
Mr Roy's b aus g Fotheringay 7st 9lbs ...... Kamad 2
Mr G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 7st 6lbs ...... Melsom 3

Also ran:—Progredior 9st.; Child's Guide 8st. 12lbs.; Planet 7st. 7lbs.; Gum, 7st. 5lbs.; Fire Up 7st. 8lbs.; Vigorous 10st.; Presbytyrion 9st. 11lbs.; Court Belle 9st. 7lbs.; Harpist 9st. 5lbs.; Kingston 9st. 2lbs.; Thomond 8st. 9lbs.; Springlock 6st. 6lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Epitome, 4 to 1 Roscommon, 6 to 1 Springlock and Fotheringay, 8 to 1 Progredior and Gum, and 10 to 1 the others.

Epitome and Fire Up got in front and raced level to the bend. Here Fire Up fell back and Fotheringay raced up to Epitome who won by three lengths, head between second and third. Time—1min. 2secs.

The Second new Arab Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1903. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties: Winner race value Rs. 150 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Yussuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 7st 4lbs ...... Melsom 1
Mr A W P's g a h Random 8st 3lbs ...... Murpha 1
Mr H M Shamlan g a h False Start 8st 12lbs. Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Medina, 8st, 9lbs.; Red 8st. 8lbs. Kismut, 8st.; Palama, 8st. 8lbs.; Jhan Aeam, 7st.; 7lbs.; Clevermind, 7st. 8lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Random, 4 to 1 Yerbo, 5 to 1 Cardigan, 10 to 1 False Start, longer odds the rest.

Cardigan was the first to show out from the bunch, Cleverman being badly left. At the bend Random and False Start came away and the former looked a certain winner till Melsom brought Yerbo along and won by a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 25secs.

The New Lawn Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—1 mile.

Col Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 8st 1lb. ...... Heeroo 1
Capt Bayford's g a h Avatar 5 years, 8st 8lbs ...... Robinson dead heat
Prince Fateh Singh's b a h Duldul 13 1 1-2 6st 10lbs ...... Trahan dead heat

Also ran:—Mooreed 8st. 9lbs.; Kour Saheb 8st.; Young Hudband 7st. 12lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 Avatar, and Mooreed, 3 to 1 Money Spinner, 10 to 1 Kour Saheb, 15 to 1 Duldul

Money Spinner led out with Avatar close up. At the bend Avatar challenged the leader who however went away strongly and won by two lengths. Duldul snatched second place from Avatar Time—1min. 50secs.

The Service Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs, 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell 11st 10lbs ...... Mr Dean 1
Mr W Bass' br aus g Stoddart 11st 5lbs ...... Mr Bryan 2
Major G Moore's or e g Half A Crown 11st 1lbs ...... Owner 3

Also ran:—Miracle 11st 4lbs; Nancy Till 11st, 1lb:; Sweet William 9st, 10lbs.

Betting: Evens Dumbell, 5 to 4 Stoddart; 3 to 1 Half a Crown; 5 to 1 Nancy Till.

Stoddart led to the bend where Dumbell raced up to him, and coming away won easily by two lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—1 22secs.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE AUGUST 28.

The third extra day was held in fine weather and there was a fair attendance. Details:—

THE LAL BAGH PLATE.—For horses that have started and not won at the first and second extra meetings—half a mile.

Major A. C. Hamilton's Scissorman 8st ...... Lansdown 1
Sultan of Johore's Carolan 9st 8lbs ...... Koops 2
Mr Apcar's Spec 8st 4lbs ...... Penton 3

Also ran Kingfisher 9st. 9lbs.

Betting; 1 1-2 to 1 against Carolan, twos Spec, fours Scissorman, fives Kingfisher; won by 2 1-2 lengths, a length between second and third. Time 52 4-5 secs.

THE KOLAR PLATE.—For Ponies—3 forlongs.

Major Gunn's Dandenong 11st 12lbs. Capt Randall 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Swiveller 12st 1lb ...... Lansdown 2
Capt Peel's Rose II 10st 10lbs ...... Owner 3

Also ran Laurdier Rose 11st 1lb and Tight Rope 7st.

Betting: Even money Dandenong, 2 to 1 against Rose II, threes Laurier Rose and Tight Rope, and fours Sweveller.

Won by a short head, same distance between second and third. Time 40 1-5scs.

A MATCH of one and three quarters mile over the steeplechase course.

Major Logan Homes' Mary Jane 11st 7lbs Captain Randall 1
Mr. Webster's Flight 11st 7lbs ...... Owner 2

Betting: even money on both.

Won by two lengths, no time taken.

THE ULSOOR PLATE FOR HORSES.—9 furlongs.

Mr. D Devaraj Urs' Musketeer 9st 12lbs Lansdown 1
Sultan of Johore's Massachusets 9st 13lbs Koops 2
Mr. Apcar's Simon 9st 7lbs ...... Penton 3

Also ran Knight Templar 8st 8lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Massachusets, even money Musketeer fours Simon and Knight Templar.

Won by a length, two lengths between second and third. Time 2mins, 5 2-5secs.

THE PONY SCURRY FOR ARAB PONIES.—3 1-2furlongs

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Delight 10st 2lbs. Lansdown 1
Mr. Webster's Derision 11st 7lbs ...... Major Smith 2
Mr. Jacob Salt's Jacob 7st 11lbs ...... Mir Jan 3

Also ran Charlie II 9st 7lbs. and Far East 9st 7lbs.

Betting: evens Charlie II Derision and Delight, eights the others; won by half a length; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time 51 2-5 secs.

THE CHARGER Race for bona fide chargers—2 miles.

Mr Anketell Jones' Grand Duke 11st ...... Major Dougall 1
Capt Watson's Ramillies 11st ...... Mr. Knight 2

Also ran Tours 11st. and Quicksilver 11st.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Grand Duke 2 to 1 against Tours and Ramilies. fours Quicksilver.

Won by 4 lengths; distance between second and third. Time 4 min 9 1-5secs.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

AN OUTBREAK OF DISEASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Like other Indian hill stations Simla is liable to be periodically unhealthy. The present season is one in point. The Walker Hospital is overflowing. Quite a number of enteric cases, some of them so mild as to be almost trifling, others gravely severe, have occured during the past few weeks in widely different sections of the town, the east and west ends and the centre have been alike affected. One of the patients hails from Viceregal Lodge, another from the Club, a third from one of the principal hotels. A senior military officer at Army headquarters, has been lying at death's door in the hospital. An attache in the Foreign Office has recently been attacked.

There is nothing local or isolated about the outbreak. It is not confined to any particular class or age of life. It is slight only because of the fine atmosphere of these pine-clad mountains and of the healthiness of the lives led by most of the inhabitants. The soil upon which the houses are built is composed of the slate-rock calculated to afford the cleanest and most sanitary of sites for buildings. Nothing could be more favourable for perfect drainage than the narrow wind-swept ridges of this portion of the Hamalayas. The khudsides are so steep as, in many places, hardly to afford a foothold. They fall away into nullahs, thousands of feet below the station. There is no ancient city in the neighbourhood. The nearest village is separated by miles of breezy mountain-side. The station is contaminated by no sewage but its own. When opened up, by the British Officers who founded it less than a hundred years ago, the site was an absolutely healthy forest of deodars and oak-trees, carpeted with crisp mossy grass such as still covers the ranges around.

To-day evil odours assail one upon every road. One is advised not to ride in the early morning on account of the foul gases which collect in the night-fog and are not dissipated until the sun grows warm. The khudsides have lost their original grasses and moss and are covered, instead, with nettles and other rank denizens of the dust heap and the sewer-farm, telling a tale of filth and neglect which hardly any other European community in the world would be so short-sighted as to disregard.

For more than five years past the local Municipality have pottered over a sewer system. Pipes to carry off the sewage, have been laid only to remain rusting unused in the ground, while the authorities responsible for their working have wrangled over disposal works to be erected, sometime or other, to protect from contamination remote and practically uninhabited gorges where the pipes discharge. The thickly populated station itself is meanwhile being poisoned by the accumulation in its midst of abominations for which there is no reasonable means of disposal. Enteric and sore throats are becoming characteristic Simla maladies. A station which requires but the most elementary sanitation to be the healthiest in the country is gaining unenviable notoriety for sickness. The best sanitarium in Northern India is being spoilt for want of arrangements which are considered necessities in every city of equal size in the plains.

The indifference, which has hitherto prevailed upon the subject, is no doubt due to the fact that residence in the plains renders the physical relief of the cool hill air so great that other considerations tend to be forgotten. Even in Simla, however, it is impossible to run counter to recognised principles of sanitation without paying for it in health.

The linking up with the houses and the bringing into use of the already partially completed sewage system are not the only measures that require to be taken. Rank jungle throughout the station should be cleared and forestry operations undertaken to let light and air into thickets which now serve only to obscure the local deposit of what ought to be completely removed.

There is no reason why Simla khuds should be different from the dry healthy forest which are to be found on all sides around the station. There is no excuse for the prevalence of enteric, a disease which, but for such easily removed defects, would never trouble the place.

The rains have been too continuous here of late to admit of much in the way of social doings. The entries for the Durand football tournament have filled well and a good contest may be expected next month at Annandale. The Simla amateurs are rehearsing "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Gaiety Threatre where General Craigie, who has recently arrived from Karachi, on leave, has good naturedly undertaken the thankless task of stage manager. Rehearsals are also in progress for "She Stoops to Conquer" which is being staged at Viceregal Lodge. On 9th September there is to be a bazzar in aid of local charities at the Town Hall in which a large number of the ladies of Simla are taking part.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. ROVERS.

IN connection with the Harwood League competition, a match was played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday afternoon when the Royal Garrison Artillery opposed the Rovers. There was a large gathering of spectators round the enclosure. From the kick off both sides played an even game: As half time approached the Gunners pressed and for a time the Rovers were kept on the defensive. Eventually the Military scored their first point, and shortly after the whistle went for the interval. On resumption the Rovers showed some improvement and made matters lively in the Military quarters. They were, however, driven back and for a time the play went on in mid-field. Gradually the Gunners assumed the offensive and secured a couple of corners from the second of which they scored. The Rovers rallied and were soon in the Artillery territory and the latter's goal appeared to be in jeopardy. But the custodian helped by the backs saved the situation, and a few moments later the ball was again driven in the vicinity of the Civil goal. After they had forced a couple of more corners a sharp struggle took place in the near vicinity of the Rovers' goal and eventually the Artillery secured their third point. Score:—

R. G. A. ...... 3 Goals.
Rovers ...... Nil.

HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following appeared in the two evening Parsee dailies on Thursday last:—"His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, during lunch to-day asked Dr. Pavri, the Parsee Captain, whether in the latter's opinion the Hindus were in a position to meet the Presidency Europeans. Dr. Pavri very modestly declined to give any opinion and referred the question to Captain Greig, who gave his opinion against the Hindus." Now I have very great doubts about this. It is just possible that his Excellency might have heard and read a great deal about Hindu cricket, but I do not believe Captain Greig could have said what he is reported to have done. Will Captain Greig do us the favour of confirming the above and state his reasons in support of his views and thus oblige the Hindu cricketers. !—Yours, &c.

G. D. D.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, left Bombay for Poona from the Victoria Terminus on Saturday afternoon by the Poona mail train. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Major Yarr, R.A.M.C., and Captain Greig, A.-D.-C. At the station his Excellency the Governor was met by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. R. Gray and Mr. R. D. Talati. Prior to the departure from the Victoria Terminus her Excellency drove with Mrs. Crowe to the Ballard Pier to see the latter off to England by the P. and O. Mail steamer Caledonia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

To anyone, who knows the House of Commons on Indian Budget day, the scene in the Chamber shortly after twelve o'clock this afternoon was astonishing. In place of the customary quorum consisting of five members, three visitors and a policeman, the benches were full and there was a good attendance in the strangers' gallery. At first sight it almost seemed that our legislators had taken to heart the words of Lord Curzon in his recent speeches. But this was, unhappily, not the explanation of the crowd. Out of the assembly only a score or so had come to consider the questions of Indian finance and politics. The remainder were present in anticipation of an Irish "row" when Mr. Jasper Tully should move for the issue of a new writ for Cork City. For months the fair City of Cork has been memberless and desolate, and the reason for it lies darkly in a bitter dissension that has raged between Mr. Redmond's united party and one of the small bands of irreconcileables which scatter his path in Ireland with thorns. The Irish disturbance did not, however, eventuate result. There were few Irishmen to interrupt the broad dialect of Mr. Tully, and what few there were remained silent, save for Mr. Blake who waxed very bitter at his opponent's expense. When the motion for the writ had been quietly agreed to, the Indian Budget was announced and—immediately there took place a sauve-qui-peut for the door which would have been amusing if it had not been so discreditable. Only a bare twenty-five members remained and Mr. Brodrick's sole companion on the Treasury Bench was Mr. Bonar Law who soon afterwards left him alone. On the first Opposition bench there was Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Herbert Gladstone while all around lay a wide wilderness of empty benches. The Budget was the first that Mr. Brodrick has ever presented to the House, and he performed his task on the whole clearly and with aplomb. In addition to Sir Henry Fowler, Lord George Hamilton was also present, but both his predecessors proved fairly indulgent critics to his production. After paying a compliment to his predecessors, Mr. Brodrick said a large proportion of the figures to which he had to allude had already been laid before the House; and to a large extent they spoke for themselves; but he proposed to make a little more close dissection of them. There had been for four years Budget surpluses amounting altogether to 11 millions; and the revised estimate for 1903-4 was in keeping with its predecessor in that respect. The revised estimate for that year was £1,762,000 more than the Budget estimate. In regard to the salt tax, the policy of lowering it had enabled the population to increase their consumption, and in the current year the yield of the tax would be £300,000 more. For the present year they budgeted for a smaller receipt and a larger expenditure, opium and railway receipts had fallen, in the one case because of the abnormally high price of opium in the previous year, and in the other because it was desired to make further provision for special expenditure on renewals. The increase on civil works would not be grudged by the House, and there was a considerable rise in the military charges amounting to £1,700,000. This was partly due to the fact that troops employed in China and Somaliland would again come on the charge of the Indian Government, and also to the increased pay. A large amount of the increase would be temporary, beyond that there would be further expenditure recently demanded from India. Lord Kitchener, who had now been nearly two years in the country, had undertaken to some extent the re-organization of equipment and mobilisation of the Indian Army and had now brought forward a scheme which was being carefully considered by the Indian Government. It was necessary that the Army should have the power to manufacture all weapons and be self-dependent for the stores and transport necessary for the mobilisation of its own troops. As to re-inforcements from this country, that was the question on which the whole scheme of the War Secretary was based. He proposed to add £666,000 to the charge this year for the purpose of providing equipment and stores. He then read a favourable telegram from the Viceroy with regard to the monsoon, and said that beyond the expenditure on the Army they contemplated, the Government of India expect to have to spend 54 lakhs on Thibet. Later in the debate Sir M. M. Bhownaggree contested the accuracy of this figure, but for the moment he was content to interject a question: Was that to be the end of the expenditure? Mr. Brodrick answered that it was, and on resuming he alluded to the steady improvement in the material condition of India, a topic on which the Secretaries of State for India are fond of speaking. What was more satisfactory, he continued, was the extraordinary power that India had shown in recovering from a severe visitation of famine. The estimates showed year by year the expenditure of large sums for the Government and large sums for defence. By good Government and defence, India had been relieved from the wars and civil disturbances that used to take place and to a large extent it had been relieved from the consequences of disease and famines. When they realised how rapid had been the recovery of India from famine, it was interesting to consider how it had been achieved, and how they could lessen still further the effects of these visitations. In regard to the railways a very considerable change in the administration was possible and desirable. Those railways required a special body to deal with them, and it had been decided to delegate the work of the Secretariat to a Railway Board of three practical men, and to give them largely increased power and responsibilities. Among Indian natives there was not that appreciation of large expenditure on railways as on irrigation, but the Government held that railways and branch lines ought to be run, especially in the Central Provinces where the irrigarun, could not be carried out as in the Punjab, If they were not spending larger sums on irrigation this year, it was because they had devoted to irrigation the largest sum which the Government thought could produce an efficient result in the present year. As regards Cooper's Hill, that question had been practically settled before he had assumed control and Visiting Committees, Engineering Committees and public opinion had agreed that engineers could be obtained for India at lower cost and of equal efficiency at the ordinary engineering schools. There was also the outlook of greater expense in the future. It had thus become necessary to abolish Cooper's Hill, though personally he much regretted the necessity for that step. As regards a reduction of general taxation, he pointed out that in certain matters of government they had by no means reached an ideal point of perfection. Reforms in the police force were needed, and India was still behind hand in primary education. Only one-sixth of the boys were receiving education and education varied much in different parts of the country. A recent report on the subject stated that education had hitherto received insufficient attention and an inadequate share of the public funds. That pointed to a large expenditure of money; and that expectation was fortified by the statement of the Viceroy in his Budget speech, If we were to make the peasants available for higher work and to make manufactures more prosperous, we must extend the education of the people. The figures of the Budget showed the enormous increase in the work of administration that had fallen upon the Government of India in the last 15 years. They could not have such increases without an enormous increase of the work of those at the head of affairs. The Indian Government were overworked, but the Bill now before the House would partly relieve that strain. The next speaker was Sir Henry Fowler, who commenced by praising the Secretary of State for the "comprehensive and fair statement he had made. He thought the whole position had been placed frankly and fairly before the House. But his remarks were not all couched in this vein of compliment. First he objected because there was a mixture of pounds and rupees in the Secretary of State's remarks. Then he condemned, with greater reason and weight, the practice which Indian finances have acquired of consistently budgeting very small surpluses when really they expected to obtain much larger ones. Such conduct encouraged recklessness in expenditure and discouraged systematic expenditure on improvements. He also regretted that the salt tax had not been further reduced in view of the great recurrent surpluses. He did not view with pleasure the great increase of military expenditure, which was a heavy burden on India; and asked what was really the present intention of the Government, with reference to the expendition to Tibet. He had never been able to understand what we could gain by that Expedition, and he wanted to know what the Government were likely to do in the next six months. He advocated a friendly understanding with Russia as to the North-West Frontier, so as to allay the profound distrust of invasion there. He believed such invasion was almost impossible. In concluding, he highly praised the work done by Lord Curzon in India in every branch of administration. Lord George Hamilton rose next. He doubted whether any tax, such as the salt tax could be permanently remitted, and said the surpluses were used for the benefit of the people by reducing the dead weight of interest on unremunerative debt and by increasing the expenditure on remunerative works, which tended to reduce taxation. He defended the Tibet Expedition on the ground that the Tibetan authorities declined to carry out their own treaty. There never was more unanimity in India on any question than on the need for that Expedition. In a tone of singular bitterness for Lord George Hamilton, he declared that the Indian Government must be stiff in action against the ignorant Tibetan priesthood though it could well be considerate in its terms of peace. Then he turned to a lighter vein. He recalled the success of the currency legislation and drew a moral. The legislation had not easily passed owing to opposition in the House of Commons. He saw that many who once called themselves currency reformers were now styling themselves tariff reformers. Amid laughter he ventured a prophecy that in six years' time the agitation of the tariff reformers would be seen to be as groundless as that of the currency reformers. An allusion to the need of technical and elementary education at the conclusion of his speech formed a fitting prelude to Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree who rose to move the first amendment of the day: "That in the opinion of this House, a substantial proportion of the expenses of the armed mission to Tibet should be defrayed by the British Exchequer, as its objects both politically and commercially have been closely connected with and its results will have a beneficial effect upon Imperial interests and British trade." Sir Muncherjee in a few complimentary references recalled the fact that the previous speaker had himself introduced thirteen Budgets into the House, which was no doubt a record. This year's Budget was a satisfactory one, but it should not be forgotten that, in spite of the surpluses, India was a very poor country. He pleaded for the remission of the salt tax which pressed upon the people with a severity which could not be realized in England. It was a legitimate grievance for India that so little of Parliamentary time should be allocated to Indian affairs. He hoped that the Budget would be held earlier next year and not at a time when the members were jaded by a long Session. He was glad Lord Curzon was taking in hand the technical and elementary education of India. A few Indian students should be sent to England regularly by the Government. India had subscribed £150,000 to the Imperial Institute. Yet when he had suggested to the Government that few Indians should be permitted to study free at its laboratories, he was met by the reply that it was not thought that any desire existed in India for such training. But how could the Government draw such a conclusion. He believed that a wide desire of that nature existed. He ended by praising the English rule over India, but added a complaint that though much good had been done yet, undoubtedly, in settling financial burdens the English had often been parsimonious in their dealings. After a formal seconding Mr. Herbert Roberts spoke in favour of Sir Muncherjee's motion, although he dissociated himself entirely from the concluding portion. On the general question of Indian finances he deplored the increase in excise revenue, but he desired to recognise the efforts the Government had made to check the consumption of intoxicating liquor. A fighting speech followed from Mr. Gibson Bowles who also declared against the conclusion of Sir Mancherjee's motion. He believed that the Tibet Expedition was more than a crime, and it had been dispatched at a very inappropriate moment which was calculated to render more difficult any coming to a definite agreement with Russia. In spite of his good work in other directions Lord Curzon was essentially a military man who wished to follow in the path of Jenghis Khan and Timurlane. And so the Captain went on in a series of brilliant epigrams and biting arguments. He thought we should now be obliged to leave a "Resident at Lhassa or to annex the country. This would open a most serious situation for assurances to the contrary had been given to the House of Commons, to China and to Russia. If they were violated the condition of affairs would become most serious. Gibson Bowles is the most adroit guerilla fighter in the House and his attack roused Mr. Brodick who replied in a less pacific temper than that in which he read his Budget. The amendment was a reasonable one, but he considered that India must bear the sole cost of a punitive expedition across the frontier since the man who pays the piper calls the tune. He assured Mr. Herbert Roberts and Mr. Bowles that he reiterated the language of the Prime Minister in November and April last. There was the fullest intention in his Majesty's Government to vacate Lhasa as soon as possible and not to stay a day longer than was necessary. The Government adhered to all the pledges that had been made and had fully explained them to Russia. The motion was then negatived without a division. Sir Charles Dilke then delivered a powerful speech on the general Indian situation. First he drew attention to the frightful and overwhelming mortality from plague which gave cause to doubt the perfection of local Government. Next the condition of the police ought certainly to moderate the extreme official optimism which had been expressed. This corruption was known to exist for several years, yet it had not been removed. Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Joseph Walton also spoke, and Mr. Lonsdale advocated the recall of Sir Antony Macdonell by the India Office. Mr. Brodrick replied that he would be glad to get that gentleman back into the India Office, but the Chief Secretary also wanted him for the Irish Office. In the course of his speech Mr. Galloway Weir expressed the hope that Lord Curzon would be able to complete his work in India. Auther motion on the paper, other than Sir Mancherjee's, was one from Sir John Rolleston with regard to the abolition of duties on British manufactured imports into India. Mr. Herbert Roberts was to move a resolution on the readjustment of military charges and Mr. Weir had given notice to move the abolition of the practice of imprisonment for the non-payment of land revenue. There was little time for these, however, and it was well on in the evening that the House went into Committee and passed the customary resolution which brought to a close the discussion on the Indian Budget.

THE TIBET MISSION.

The arrival of the Younghusband Expedition at Lhassa has excited a fair though by no means prodigious, amount of interest in this country and general satisfaction is expressed that the goal should have been reached without any further spilling of blood. The news has also been received with a certain amount of relief, for there was always the danger—at any rate so it seemed—that some disaster might overtake the brave little force under General Macdonald's command. Consequently, there is on all sides no lack of disposition to give that gallant officer full credit for the manner in which he has, so far, performed a difficult task and maintained the reputation of the Indian Army. But there is no great enthusiasm in favour of the Mission even among those who do not join Sir Henry Cotton in condemning it root and branch. Many people who would like to believe that Lord Curzon was justified in embarking on this perilous enterprise and who are prepared to judge his policy with sympathy as well as fairness tell you that they are not entirely convinced of the necessity for this invasion of the Dalai Lama's territory. There is a universal desire that success may attend Colonel Younghusband's negotiation—when they commence—and that our troops may return to India in safety before the inclement season sets in. The completion of the forward march has apparently attracted almost more attention on the Continent than here in England—perhaps because our neighbours are gifted with greater imagination than the people of these isles or are in a position to better appraise the effect of Lord Curzon's policy from an international point of view than we are. On the whole the opinions expressed by the foreign press are friendly and appreciative, but there are a few noticeable exceptions. While the Russian journal the "Novosti," which has been extraordinarily almost suspiciously conciliatory of late, denies that the Tibetan question can be a source of discord between England and Russia, the view entertained in Vienna is that the presence of a British force in the heart of Tibet is "a heavy blow at the prestige of Russia in Central Asia." The appreciative comments of the "Neue Freie Presse" and the "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna are in strange contrast of the ill-natured citicism of another section of the Austro-Hungarian Press. The "Politik" of Prague, a Czech conservative organ writes:—"A peaceful agreement between Russia and Japan," was not to the interest of England, and the incursion of British troops into Tibet is one proof more that English whispering alone decided Japan to go to war. What kind of an impression can now be made when one hears of the reported efforts of the King of England to mediate between the two belligerent Powers! The march of the Anglo-Indian troops into Tibet is, whatever English statesmen may say, a blow struck at Russia, and is an audacious exploitation of the Russo-Japanese war. How differently did Russia act when England was carrying on the shameful South African war and found herself in the most dangerous situation imaginable! English journals point out that Russia then made an attempt to transport some regiments to Turkestan, but it was only an attempt, not a decisive act. Though the prospect was very tempting, Russia did not take advantage of British embarrassment. England now takes a noble revenge." The only other unfair criticism I have come across appears in the Viennese "Deutsche Zeitung" which is notorious for its reactionary views and hatred of liberty-loving England. Says the organ of Clericalism, Anti-Semitism and Pan-Germanism: "From time immemorial the foreign policy of England has almost invariably been based upon lies and deceit." I will spare your readers the rest of its diatribes.

THE CONTRABAND DIFFICULTY.

We have had both from the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary further statements with reference to the Malacca and Knight-Commander incidents, but it cannot be said that the irritation caused in British shipping circles by the high handed proceedings of Russia has been in any degree allayed. The feeling that our Government has not and is not acting with sufficient firmness may be groundless, but it prevails very strongly at Lloyds and in Leaden Hall Street. What gives rise to special indignation is the fact that while the P. and O. and other English companies engaged in the Eastern carrying trade have found it necessary not only to exclude Japanese ports from their respective itineraries and to decline to accept certain forms of cargo as coming under the Rusian definition of contraband, the same class of goods is being freely put into German bottoms. There is a widely-spread notion outward that this would hardly happen unless there were some secret understanding between Russia and Germany that the merchantmen of the latter were not to be interfered with. The Hamburg-American Line are credited with the intention of doubling its service, from Antwerp and permanently retaining the new connection. In fact if we are to believe the Antwerp agents of the P. and O. Company, the Germans are already representing to shippers the convenience they continue to afford them in presence of our withdrawal, urging that this should entitle them to special consideration in the future. In sending to the "Times" the graphic and instructive letter they have received from their representatives in the Belgian port, the Company say:—"British shipping is paralysed, while their foreign competitors, doubtless with the sanction of their Government, are flourishing. How long is this state of things to be allowed to continue?" Though the matter is really too serious for jest some Liberals are inclined to say in effect to the Unionist critics of the Government "Serves you right." As the "Westminster Gazette" not a violent paper puts it "We have over and over again been told during the last few months that the prime reason for keeping Mr. Balfour in office and the chief excuse for his dilatory tactics on the Fiscal question is that he alone and this Government alone are capable of dealing with Imperial questions such as have been at issue between this country and Russia or such as are at issue in the reconstruction of the Army." And then the "Westminster" deals with the situation winding up with the sarcastic observation "What is the good of having an Imperialist Government?"

READING AND N. E. LANARKSHIRE.

It is becoming monotonous to write about Liberal victories at the polls. But I cannot refrain from producing a few comments that appeared in the "Standard" on the really remarkable victory of the Free Traders in Lanark. "If," says the leading Conservative journal, "a General Election were held at the present moment, hardly a Scottish seat would be retained for the Ministerial Party except those which are occupied by strong and outspoken opponents of Protectionism. Scotland stands for Free Trade, and a Conservative who thinks of fighting a Scottish constituency under Mr. Chamberlain's colours should realise that he is simply wasting his labour. But if Scotland has repudiated the jumble of confusion and contradiction put forward by the Tariff Reformers, England is hardly less emphatic in its rejection". The "Standard" proceeds:—"For our part, we do not wish to have a Liberal Government in office, either for a short or a long term. We cannot look forward with equanimity to the approaching defeat of the great Unionist Party, and we still cherish a hope that it may be averted. But, if so, rapid and effectual action will be necessary. Nothing, it is clear, can save the Party from a crushing defeat at the next General Election, but a complete abandonment of the ill-starred policy which is almost everywhere thrust aside by the Electorate. How best to redeem the situation is a question which, during the Recess, must assuredly occupy the attention of the Prime Minister. "There is" it is added "need for energy and decision. If the Unionist Party is to be rescued from absolute disaster, prompt and judicious action will have to be taken."

EARL PERCY AND LORD CURZON.

My very respectful compliments to Earl Percy. That young nobleman when he graduated at the India Office for the more responsible position he now occupies as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave proof of considerable smartness, but he surpassed himself yesterday. Amongst the unstarred questions with which Mr. Galloway Weir, with more than usual naivete, adorned the notice paper of was the following:—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether there are any secret clauses attached to the Anglo-French Agreement which have reference to Egypt." Here is Earl Percy's delightful reply:—"Speculation and conjecture as to the existence or non-existence of secret clauses in international treaties is a public privilege the maintenance of which depends upon official reticence." Not even Lord Curzon in his Under-Secretaryship days ever excelled this. By the way, it is sometimes forgotten here that Lord Curzon has not yet gained the dignity of a Cabinet Minister; but in this respect he is no different from many of his predecessors. The cases of an ex-Cabinet Minister being sent out to govern India are very rare. This honour is generally reserved for them when they have finished their Indian commission. But Lord Curzon must take care. It is true that as age is counted in the political world he is still almost a junior, but if the anticipations of a Conservative "debacle" at the General Election are realised, he may have to wait a long time before he reaches the highest goal of political ambition, namely a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain as he is never tired of telling us, has made up his mind that although the Liberals will come in at the General Election their tenure of office will be a short one. Some of his friends are not so cocksure and fear that if the Free Trade issue is to be kept before the country, the Conservative party may have to wander in the wilderness for very many years to come.

THE DEAD-SET AGAINST SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL.

It is clear that the Orangemen in the House of Commons will not be happy until they have driven Sir Antony Macdonnell out of Ireland. Two or three days ago, Mr. Thomas Corbett asked at what date Sir Antony's terms of office in Ireland expired. Mr. Brodrick replied that no definite period had been fixed for the employment of Sir Antony MacDonnell in Ireland. From the point of view of the India Office, it was unusual that a member of the Council of India should be absent for a long period, and they would be glad of his services as soon as the Chief Secretary, who highly valued them, could dispense with them. An English Tory, the Hon. Ormsby-Gore intervened with a question. "Are we asked to understand that his services are indefinitely transferred from India to Ireland?" "No, not indefinitely. I said that no definite period was fixed." In reply to the fire-eating Mr. Sloan, Mr. Brodrick, though he admitted that he should be glad to see Sir Antony at the Council board in Charles Street when his services can be spared, declined to consult the Chief Secretary on the subject. It seems evident, however, that it will not be very long before Sir A. P. MacDonell shakes the dust of Dublin Castle off his feet. His action in the Anderson case may be open to criticism, but if it had not been that it would have been something else. From the beginning the appointment of a Roman Catholic and one supposed to be in sympathy with the Home Rule movement was eminently distasteful to what is called the Ascendency party and that it was not openly denounced can only be attributed to the fact, as I believe it to be, that the King himself had a great deal to do with the selection of Sir A.P. MacDonnell as Under Secretary for Ireland. At first his choice seemed to promise great things for Ireland and there was much talk of the sister isle having entered upon a new era where the lion and the lamb roamed about her lovely valleys the greatest of friends. But new eras have a short life in Ireland and even the most sympathetic of sovereigns cannot work miracles. Religious dissension now seems to be greater in Ireland than it was when Sir A. P. MacDonnell was persuadod to give his native country the benefit of his undeniable abilities as an administrator of the highest capacity.

THE FUTURE OF DOVER.

I was at Dover a few days ago and found that very great progress has already been made with the new works that promise to convert that hitherto sleepy port into, if not a second Liverpool, at any rate a considerably more busy place than it is at present. The Kaiser, as all the world knows, was one of the first to appreciate the facilities that Dover under the altered conditions offers and will in an increasing degree offer to the ocean trade of the world in which, whether we like it or not, Germany is now taking such a large part. It was it is believed to a certain extent due to the recommendation of Wilhelm II that the great Hamburg-American Line decided recently to make Dover a port of call. On my visit, the Pretoria one of the leviathans of the Hamburg-American Line was at Dover en route for New York though not the largest of the company's fleet. She is a huge vessel and nobody not even the littlest of little Englanders could see her at such close quarters without being impressed with the energy and enterprise of the greatest of our European rivals in commence. The Pretoria was crowded with two-pounders of both sexes and a curious sight the crowd of poor emigrants was. One man in particular caught my eye—an exceedingly melancholy-looking individual of between 50 and 60 with unkempt hair, bushy black beard and moustaches, wearing clothes that once were black but now were threadbare and somewhat tattered. He looked a typical anarchist, but may for all I know be a perfectly harmless and respectable man. But his expression was wofully sad. He was in fact the picture of misery. A steamer crowded with trippers passed most of the steerage passengers on the Pretoria, waved their hands to the English holiday makers but my dejected friend looked on without moving his features as if he were a statue. In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Dilke asked the Government a question about the new works at Dover. He wished to ascertain the total expenditure up to the present time; whether it is still expected that the works will be completed in three years; and what is the present estimate of the expenditure in the next financial year and the year after, as compared with that of £335,174 in the present financial year. The reply of the Admiralty Secretary (Mr. Pretyman) was as follows:—

	£
Expenditure to 31st March 1903	1,470,826
Estimated expenditure to August 1904...	622 878
Total	2 093,704

The expenditure for the two years 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 is estimated at about £800,000, or about £400,000 average for each year as compared with £335,174. The contract date of completion is 1907-1908, or three years from end of present financial year 1904-1905, by which date it is anticipated the works will be practically completed. These figures will give your readers some idea of the magnitude of the Dover works and enable them to form an idea of what they will see when they next cross the Channel from Calais for England, home and—costlier living!

JAMES DOUGLAS.

The obituary column of Wednesday's issue of the "Times" contains the following notice which will I am sure be read with sincere and deep regret by all your readers:—"Mr. James Douglas, to whose researches Bombay and the part of India of which it is the capital are indebted for much valuable light on their past history, died at Tichnabruich, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, on August 3, at the age of 75. The son of a Stranraer solicitor, he was engaged in clerical work in Scotland until middle life. He went out to Karachi in 1864 as local agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, being transferred to Bombay in the following year. In 1873 he quitted the service of the Bank and became an exchange and bullion broker. His leisure was devoted to the researches which enabled him to contribute to the local Press articles on the history and archæology of Western India, and to write his 'Bombay and Western India,' published in two volumes, in 1893, and his 'Glimpses of Old Bombay,' issued in 1900. The former work owes some of its interest to the fact that many of the portraits and views it contains are from rare prints and from drawings never before published. The local Government recognized the value of his contributions to Anglo-Indian history by appointing him Sheriff of Bombay in 1893, and again in 1902, and by nominating him to a Fellowship of the Bombay University in 1895. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the 'town and island' of whose modern history he had so exceptional a knowledge."

Having forwarded to Sir George Birdwood a rather deprecatory opinion communicated to me on Mr. James Douglas's historical papers of Bombay in the olden times, I received by return of post a reply which I insert not only because it will be perused with interest in Bombay, but in justice to Mr. Douglas's memory. Sir George Birdwood writes:—"I am surprised by the criticism you have enclosed in your note just received; especially as coming from the person named. He has simply been prejudiced by his literary sensibility, and his incompetence to estimate anything except from the literary standpoint. James Douglas's services in creating a general interest in the local chronicle of 'Old Bombay' cannot be appraised too highly. Mr. William Foster, of the India Office, and every one else known to me, of those who have had to examine, with responsibility to the public or the Government, the Old Records of the India Office have often been greatly encouraged by James Douglas's enthusiasm in their work and often been greatly helped by the actual collaboration. His books are always with them. He was a thorough Scot in his sanity and sagacity, his industry and perseverance, his right trustiness and geniality; and his inborn Scot's pride; for as Goldsmith says 'a Scotchman is the proudest thing God ever created.' That just pride of the Scot in himself, his family, his clan, his race, and country, is, the being what they are in all the attributes of the highest virility, the direct "causa causans" of their national prosperity and their international influence. James Douglas was also a most picturesque and venerable figure, to the last "ful' o' the milk of human kindness';' and kept to the last alert and springy, and straight upright as a gallant old soldier by the sheer force of the quenchless fire of his ardent temperament, the 'perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.' He more than deserved the obituary notice of him in the "Times" and I would fain hope that a memorial issue of his writings may be brought out in Bombay under the supervision of a competent and sympathetic Editor. Show this to your correspondent, and if it does not modify his opinion, well—like all his tribe—'Your critic is an ass!'"

It may be generally known that it was upon the recommendation of Sir George Birdwood that the standard edition de luxe of Mr. Douglas's little books was brought out here by the author's English publishers.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway which was played on Saturday afternoon excited a good deal of interest, cricket lovers being anxious to see how the six Gymkhana players who had assisted the Presidency earlier in the week would fare after their failure against the Parsees. The B. B. and C. I. Railway next to the Hindu Gymkhana and perhaps the Parsee Gymkhana, is the strongest club team in Bombay, particularly in bowling, and much interest was evinced in the fixture to judge from the number of spectators who were present during the match. The Gymkhana were without the services of J. S. Milne and A. B. Burney, while the Railway had to take the field without P. F. Colabawalla who was suffering from an injury received in the Presidency match and C. M. Patel, the batting strength of both sides suffering in consequence. On the other hand both teams had the services of their best bowlers. Coombs Ainsworth, Stileman and Powell being included in the Gymkhana team and Baloo, Banda, Date, and Polishwalla in the Railway team. The Railway won the toss and taking first knock compiled 164 in a little over two hours a rate of rungetting in strong contrast to that in the Presidency match. Banda, the Hindu crack batsman failed, but Baloo, who has been showing very fine form with the bat in recent matches, played a delightful innings which as far as we could judge was entirely without blemish. He treated Coombs fresh from his triumph against the Parsees with great severity hitting him to all parts of the field, and when at last his innings was brought to a termination by a splendid catch at point by Carnegy he had compiled 65. Of the other Railway batsmen A. L. Smith looked like running up a big score when his innings was cut short by a smart catch in the slips after he had contributed 21. Polishwalla and Date contributed 19 and 17 in different styles, the first named adopting hitting tactics while the latter played a quiet defensive game. The chief features in the out-cricket of the Gymkhana were the bowling of Coombs and Powell and the wicket-keeping of Philbrick who, talk as the critics may, is far and away the best man in that position the Gymkhana have had since the days of Bingo Stephens, the old Wykehamist. Coombs although severely punished by Baloo and in less degree by Smith came through the innings with remarkably good figures capturing five wickets for 62 runs. Powell, who only went on for a few overs, nearly accomplished the hat trick dismissing three batsmen in four balls and only had 16 runs scored off him. The Gymkhana made a capital start with Aston and Powell, but with less than an hour and a half at their disposal there was very little liklihood of the match being finished. Aston when well set and scoring freely particularly on the off side, although he made one or two nice strokes to leg, was given out to an l-b-w appeal which ought never to have been made, the ball pitching well outside the off stump. This was unfortunate as he gave every promise of playing a lengthy innings. Powell next had as partner A.P. Langhorne, but the latter was almost immediately bowled by a ball from Date which got up from the pitch like lightning. Carnegy remained a short time with Powell but when both batsmen were dismissed within a few minutes of each other and 40 minutes still remained for play, it became a question as to whether the Gymkhana would be able to save the match. Philbrick's dismissal following immediately afterwards made the situation critical and it was not until after Captain J. A. D. Langhorne and Coombs had been together for some time that the fears of Gymkhana supporters were allayed. Both batsmen rose to the occasion and each playing his own game brought the total to over 85 before a ball from Baloo got round Langhorne's defence. That player had shown brighter cricket than is his wont in compiling 27, amongst his strokes being three fine leg glances off Polishwalla which went to the boundary. Coombs carried out his bat for 22 and hit in characteristic style. With eight wickets down for exactly 100, the Gymkhana came out of the match well though of course the draw was in favour of the Railway. Date who captured five wickets for 21 runs bowled with great success and most of his deliveries got up off the pitch so quickly that the batsmen had great difficulty in timing them.

The following are the scores:—

P. B. AND C. I. R.

Mr Baloo, c Carnegy, b Coombs	65
Mr Bhanda, b Coombs	0
Mr A L Smith, c A P Y Langhorne, b Coombs.	21
Mr Date, l-b-w b Powell	17
Mr Thakor, b Powell	0
Mr Shaller, b Powell	0
Mr Howsin, c and b Stileman	4
Mr Ives, not out	14
Mr Polishwalla, c Aston, b Coombs	19
Mr Byramji, b Stileman	1
Mr Bhawnagari, c Powell, b Coombs	6
Extras	14
Total............	161

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b Bhanda	18
Mr A H S Aston, l-b-w b Date	10
Lieut A P Y Langhorne, b Date	0
Major Carnegy b Date............	9
Capt A D Langhorne, b Baloo	22
Lieut Ll F Philbrick, b Date	0
Mr E E Coombs, not out	27
Mr J T Reid, b Baloo............	0
Lieut Selby b Date	8
Mr Stileman not out	2
Mr Ainsworth, did not bat	
Extras............	4
Total (for 8 wkts)...	100

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W.
Mr Coombs	22	4	62	5
Mr Ainsworth*	4	0	29	0
Mr Stileman............	10	2	40	2
Mr Powell	8	2	16	3

*Bowled one no ball.

B. B. & C. I. R.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Bhanda............	11	1	40	1
Mr Date	15	6	21	5
Mr Polishwala............	3	0	15	0
Mr Baloo............	6	0	23	2

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROS. C.C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground. Score:

RALLI BROS. C. C.

Mr B D Gagrat, c N Belgaumwalla, b Master	55
Mr P H Davur, c N Belgaumwalla, b Parukh	0
Mr S M Batliwalla, c N Belgaumwalla, b Master	40
Mr A A Vlasto, b Master	5
Mr W B Talpade, c Dastoor b Parukh............	42
Mr R V Agaskar c Chothia, b Master............	0
Mr S G Pathare, c and b H Kanga	7
Mr V C Burrowes, b H Kanga............	0
Mr J C Machliwalla, not out............	8
Mr F F Gnard, not out	16
Mr D N Writer, did not bat	
Extras	24
Total (for 8 wickets).....	197

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr Commissariat, c Writer, b Talpade	8
Mr Parukh, not out	32
Mr Homi D Kanga l-b-w, Writer	26
Mr H Belgaumwalla, not out	21
Mr Dara D Kanga, ...	did not bat
Mr Chothia............	did not bat
Mr Dastur	did not bat
Mr Master	did not bat
Mr N Belgaumwalla	did not bat
Mr Kolah............	did not bat
Mr Petit	did not bat
Extras............	6
Total (for 2 wickets)	93

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Aug. 4.—in answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Brodrick says:—I am awaiting a statement by the Government of India of their views regarding the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Indian Irrigation Commission. I have no information as to the order in which the schemes recommended by the Commission will be proceeded with; but, as stated in my reply to the hon. member on the 28th ult., the Government of India have provided in their forecast for 1904-05 for expenditure on some of the projects recommended by the Commission.

THE "MALACCA."

On Monday, Aug. 8. Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gibson Bowles, said: My hon. friend has put down questions in considerable detail with regard to the Malacca. Perhaps he will now allow me to give the view the Government entertain upon this incident. If he wishes to press me further, I shall be very ready to do my best to satisfy him. The House must remember that the objection we took to the seizure of the Malacca was due entirely to the fact that we thought that ships issuing out of the Black Sea under the commercial flag were not competent to turn themselves into cruisers in the circumstances of the Smolensk and the Petersburg. We remonstrated, therefore, very strongly with the Russian Government, and they on their part showed a desire to meet us. The important thing to remember is that it was entirely a new case. It was the first time since the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of London, on which our objection was based, that any such incident had occurred. If the Russian Government was right in its contention, the captors of the Malacca would have had the right to take her to a Russian port and try her before a Prize Court. If we were right, there was no justification for having taken the ship at all. The object we had in view was to prevent this new incident from developing into one which would cause a great condition of strain between the two countries—a condition of strain that might easily, in my opinion, have developed further. (Hear, hear.) The actual arrangement arrived at was, as regards the Malacca, in the nature of a compromise. The Russian Government gave up the idea of taking her to a Russian port, and they gave up the idea of having an examination of her cargo, and they gave up the idea of trying her before a Prize Court. They agreed that she was to be taken to a neutral port and, after a purely formal examination, should be then and there released. It was also arranged that these two ships belonging to the Volunteer Fleet were no longer to act as cruisers. The whole substance of our contention was, therefore, I think, granted; and I confess I have not the smallest feeling of regret that we did our best to meet the Russian Government, who on their side showed no impracticable spirit in the matter. (Hear, hear.) If my hon. friend wants further details I shall be ready to give them, but I think in substance I have answered all the questions he put to me.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: I am obliged to my right hon. friend for his answer, which, I may be permitted to say, I regard with much satisfaction, except that there may be made against us the assertion that we have admitted the right of capture by admitting the right of examination.

Mr. Balfour: Oh, no; that is not so.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Then I am perfectly satisfied. Will the right hon. gentleman answer No. 47?—Whether the British Cnsul at Algiers officially certified that the military stores on board the British merchant steamer "Malacca" where the property of the British Government, and that the rest of her cargo was not contraband of war; if so whence did he derive the knowledge which enabled him to make such a declaration; whether the Russian captors of the "Malacca" seized and had detained the ship's register, manifest, and other papers: if so, what steps where being taken to procure their restitution; and could he now, consistently with the public interest, state what stage the negotiations or other proceedings with regard to this matter had now reached.

Mr. Balfour: The British Consul at Algiers did officially certify that the military stores where the property of the Britsh Government, but all he did about the rest of the carge was to give a general assurance of its innocence, and that was founded upon a study, here at the Foreign Office of the ship's manifest. No official information has been received as regards the fourth point my hon. friend asks me about, that relating to the ship's register, manifest, and other papers.

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Do I understand that no information is in possession of the Government with reference to the alleged seizure and detention of the ship's papers.

Mr. Balfour: No, we have no information on that score, and I feel pretty confident that the P. and O. Company would have told us if any such event had occurred.

LORD CURZON'S ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any arrangements can be made under which the departmental history of Lord Curzon's administration of India, now in course of compilation, will be made public.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information on the subject to which the question refers.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the negotiations carried on by him with Lord Milner regarding the general treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony had been concluded; whether he had arrived at any settlement of the question as repeatedly promised by him; and, if so, would he state the particulars regarding it.

Mr. Lyttelton: The despatch addressed to Lord Milner, and fully setting forth the views briefly summarised in my speech of July 21, will reach him shortly. Obviously, a final settlement cannot be announced 'till I have considered his reply.

INDIAN TROOPS AND IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of India if he would state approximately to what extent the finances of India would be relieved during the current year through the loan of Indian troops for imperial services outside India.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have informed me that the saving to Indian revenues in current year through the absence of Indian troops lent for imperial purposes will be approximately as follows:—Troops in China (savings calculated to end of year,) £48,200; troops in Somaliland (savings calculated to September 30) £42,800, total £91,000.

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state how many members of the Indian aristocracy were at present receiving military education in the Imperial Cadet Corps recently founded by the Viceroy and how many commissions as British officers it was proposed to confer annually.

Mr. Brodrick: The number of members of the Indian aristocracy receiving military education in the Imperial Cadet Corps is according to the latest information available, 22. So far as I am at present aware it is not proposed to confer any fixed number of commissions annually on members of the corps.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECT IN JAPAN.

Mr. Norman asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether one of his Majesty's Indian subjects has been requested to return from Japan to India; and, if so will he state under what circumstances.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no knowledge of the case to which the hon. members question refers.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir M. Bhownaggree gave notice that on going into Committee on the Indian Budget he would move "That in the opinion of this House, a proportion of the expenses of the expedition to Thibet should be defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer, because, politically and commercially, its objects are closely associated with results which will have a beneficial effect upon imperial interests and British trade."

Sir J. Rolleston gave notice that on the same occasion he would move, "That, in view of the continued prosperity of the finance of India, the duties on manufactured articles from the United Kingdom should be abolished."

The Indian Councils Bill was read the second time.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

On Wednesday, Aug. 10, Mr. T. Corrett asked the Secretary of State for India at what date Sir Antony MacDonnell's term of office in Ireland expired.

Mr. Brodrick: No definite period was fixed for the employment of Sir Anthony MacDonnell under the Irish Government. From the point of view of the India Office, all that I can say is that it is unusual for a member of the Council of India to be absent for any prolonged period, and we shall be glad to have the advantage of his presence as soon as his services, which my right hon. friend highly values in Ireland can be dispensed with.

Mr. T. Corbett asked if Sir Antony MacDonnell in the meantime drew salary which was charged on the revenues of India.

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir, he draws no salary from India as long as he is Under Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: Am I to understand that Sir Antony MacDonnell's services are to be indefinitely transferred from India to Ireland?

Mr. Brodrick: No, Sir, not indefinitely, but no definite period was fixed, and, so far as the India Office is concerned his services would be valuable to India as soon as they can be dispensed with by my right hon. friend.

Mr. Sloan: Will the right hon. gentleman consult the Chief Secretary with a view to relieving Sir Antony MacDonnell of his position in Ireland? (Order, order.)

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir.

FURLOUGH TO INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. R. Lucas asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether the expedient of granting furlough to troops quartered in India, with a view to rendering long service there more popular, had been considered and rejected.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The King's Regulations already provide for the grant of furloughs to troops quartered in India under certain conditions, but I am aware that the question of granting longer and more general furloughs has engaged much attention. I believe if it be found necessary to retain men in India for very long periods it would be well worth while to consider the question raised by my hon. friend, but my hope is that the soldier's term of service in India will be curtailed rather than extended.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Sir M. Bhownaggree having asked what was the total cost of the Thibet expedition up to the date of the latest available accounts, and what was the estimate of the further expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with it after that date,

Mr. Brodrick says: I have nothing to add to the statement I made on July 28. The total estimated cost of the mission to March 31 last was £308,500l; and the cost since then is estimated at a little over £50,000l a month.

In answer to Mr. Stanhope, who asked whether his attention had been directed to the fact that bales of loot images of Buddha, and other objects, ostensibly pillaged from the monasteries of Thibet, had arrived at Darjeeling, and whether he would give strict injunctions to prevent any pillage of the monasteries and libraries of Lhassa by the expeditionary forces.

Mr. Brodrick says: I have received no information as to the arrival at Darjeeling of objects ostensibly pillaged from the monasteries of Thibet. The Government of India are fully aware of the necessity of preventing pillage, and are taking all necessary steps.

The Indian Councils Bill on Thursday, August 11 was passed through Committee and read a third time.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN WARNEFORD.

The following letter appears in the "Times" to hand by the mail:—

Sir,—On March 3 last my brother-in-law, Captain Warneford, of the Bombay Political Department, was deliberately murdered in cold blood at Am Riga, in the Aden "Hinterland," by one of the Arabs forming his police escort. The murderer was allowed to escape by the British officer in command of certain Bombay troops there, and made his way into the territory of the Monsoorie tribe, which is one of those under British protection. The Political Resident at Aden, General Maitland, was informed almost immediately afterwards of the whereabouts of the murderer, and, accordingly, he gave notice to the tribe in question that if they failed to hand over the murderer within a month, their territory would be invaded. The month elapsed, the murderer remained with the tribe and General Maitland did nothing although he had plenty of troops in the Hinterland at his disposal to carry out his threat. Nothing further appears to have been done beyond the offer, at the beginning of May, of a reward of Rs. 2,000 for the capture of the murderer, who, I need hardly add, still remains at large.

Comment upon General Maitland's conduct would appear to be superfluous. The facts speak for themselves.

Whether the Government of India or the Bombay Government directed or acquiesced in General Maitland's policy I am unable to say. I have, however, broughts the facts to the notice of the Bombay Government, but with very discouraging results. Those of your readers who are acquainted with India will know how much importance is attached by the local Governments to "higher policy," and the attitude adopted when the conduct of an official is impeached. One letter in the columns of "The Times" is more likely to bring about active steps than 100 petitions.

It seems almost unnecessary to state that the week and irresolute conduct of the Political Resident has caused considerable loss of British prestige both in Aden and the Hinterland, a most undesirable consequence, in that there, probably more then in any other part of the East, our rule so much depends upon our prestige.

T. J. STRANGMAN.

High Court, Bombay, July 6.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. Justice Barnes on Aug. 8 delivered reserved judgment in the action in which Mr. George John Hynes, formerly a Postmaster-General in the employment of the Indian Government, petitioned for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her misconduct with Mr. Spencer Fenwick Lake. The case was a peculiar one in so far that the wife Mrs. Emily Maria Hynes, disappeared from India, and for some eighteen years the petitioner had not heard of her. He took steps to presume her death in the usual way; but having found that his wife was leaving with the co-respondent in Queensland, he proceeded to sue for a divorce. A further complication arose by the fact that, believing his wife to be dead, he had been living with another woman. He did not marry in order that he should not run risk of bigamy. When he found that his wife was alive he left the lady, but admitted that he had met her since. On this point the court was asked to use its discretion and pronounce a decree in favour of the pititioner. His lordship having reviewed the facts as above stated dealt exhaustively with the authorities. There was, he said, little difficulty in dealing with the principles on which the court should act, but each case had to be taken on its merits. In this case the position was peculiar, as the husband was warned by his solicitor that his relations with the lady must be dropped during the time the suit was pending, and he knew that his wife was alive. Under these circumstances it was impossible to suppose that the conduct of the wife was conductive to the misconduct of the husband. He must, therefore, dismiss the petition, with costs, as the petitioner ought to have acted on the warning his solicitor had given.

THE EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

A parliamentary paper (323) was issued on Aug. 11 containing a copy of a contract, dated July 25, 1904, between the Postmaster General and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails, together with a Treasury minute, thereon, dated Aug. 2, 1904. This contract, which supplements the one dated May 25, 1897, is the Treasury minute explains, generally in accordance with the recommendations made in paragraphs 6 and 23 of the report of the inter-departmental committee presided over by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M. P. The arrangements made by the Postmaster-General with the P. and O Company in view of the committee's recommendations, are thus described in the Treasury minute:—

By this new agreement the present arrangement with the company is continued, subject to certain alterations, for a period of three years from Feb. 1, 1905, to Jan. 31. 1908, but power is reserved to the Postmaster-General to extend the period to either five or seven years i. e., until either Jan. 31, 1910, or Jan. 31. 1912. The changes are:—(1) An acceleration of the service by 24 hours each way (subject to an extension of the south-west monsoon allowance from 24 hours to 33). (2) An increase in the yearly subsidy from 330,000l. to 340,000l.; the latter sum being, however, subject to reduction to 330,000l. or 315,000l., with retrospective effect for the whole period, in the event of the extension of the contract to five or seven years respectively. (3) The company reserves to itself liberty to abandon the Australian section of the service in certain circumstances, and provision is made for a reduction of the subsidy in such an event.

It is noticeable that in the indenture of contract, the full text of which is given there is no povision for the prevention of any preference in freight charges in favour of foreigners, although Mr. Evelyn Cecil's committee went so far as to submit a model clause for carrying out this object more effectively than the general clause inserted in the Cunard agreement. Only Sir Thomas Biomefield as representing the Board of Trade dissented from the suggested procedure of arbitration by the President of that department. The indenture contains details concerning the two mail routes and other matters. The "certain circumstances," mentioned in (3) of the Treasury minute above, are "new legislation of the Australian Commonwealth relating to shipping."

The brewers of Bavarian beer have been making up this summer for what they lost in 1903. Never had Munich been less thirsty than last summer—and the "returns" showed it. During the recent dogdays, however, "Muncheuer" has been at a premium almost—the official figures relative to its diurnal consumption being, for instance, at the much-frequented "Mathaserbrauerei" in the Bayerstrasse, something like 200 to 250 hectoliters, as against a beggarly 80 this time last year—while during the sweltering days of last week the popular "Augustiner" and "Lowerbrau Keller" served parched throats with no fewer than 300 "hectoliters" each evening more than double the quantity consumed in the July evenings of 1903.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

SORTIE AT PORT ARTHUR.

SIXTEEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SIGHTED AT CHIFU.

EXCITING CHASE.

JAPANESE CRUISER REPORTED SUNK.

LONDON, August 12.

There have been exciting events at Port Arthur.

It appears that the Russian warships have made a sortie—urged to that desperate course, according to one message, by the terrible fire of the Japanese from their positions commanding Port Arthur.

The result of the movement is not quiet clear, but a sensational story comes from Chifu that sixteen Russian warships were seen off that place, with the Japanese in pursuit.

Below are the various telegrams giving details of the operations:—

The net around Port Arthur garrison is being drawn daily closer.

The heavy siege guns in their new positions are able to plunge their shell from a high angle upon the doomed town, and the Russian warship in the harbour.

Probably owing to this terrible fire the Russian warships made a sortie on Wednesday morning.

Their attempt to escape was frustrated by the vigilance of Admiral Togo, a hot engagement between the Russian forts and ships on the one side and the Japanese fleet on the other continuing all day.

In the evening the Japanese destroyers were ordered in towards shore, and during the night made an attack upon the Russian ships.

The Russian fleet has escaped from Port Arthur, the Japanese being in pursuit. It seems that the Russian fleet consisted of six battleships, four cruisers, and half the torpedo boats.

According to information from an official source sixteen Russian warships were sighted last night in the vicinity of Chifu.

The battleship Retvizan was hit seventeen times during the recent bombardment, but was only slightly damaged.

Three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are now outside the harbour watching the Rechitelni, which is still flying the Russian flag. The Russian fleet left Port Arthur in response to imperative orders from Admiral Skrydloff.

It is reported that the Japanese cruiser Kasagi has been sunk in the naval engagement off Round Island. The Rechitelni has been dismantled by the removal of the breeches of her guns.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

The following telegram dated Tokio, Thursday, has been received at the Japanese Legation in London:—

Various reports from Talienwan show that Port Arthur squadron emerged on the morning of August 10, that a severe naval battle ensued, continuing till sunset.

In the night our destroyer flotillas seemed to have attacked the enemy's squadron.

At dawn on August 11 the Retvizan and another battleship of the Pobieda type appeared taking flight towards Port Arthur.

THE CASE OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

INSOLENCE OF THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

In an article, headed "The Disenchantment of Contraband," the "Novoe Vremya" says: "Events have proved that the British protest against the sinking of the Knight Commander was premature. Great Britain hoped to have the support of America in accordance with her old habit of expecting others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. In view of the decision of the Vladivostok prize court regarding the Knight Commander, Great Britain must bow to the fait accompli, and wait for a more favourable opportunity to make a sortie against Russia. A calm consideration of the question has shown the Americans that they would have acted similarly to the Russians. To the great chagrin of Great Britain the so-called Russian pirates have come stainless out of the incident which must have considerably disillusioned those British sea-dogs, the shipowners and contrabanders.

The "Novosti," the tone of whose articles has been consistently conciliatory, says: It is desirable that the interests of neutrals should be taken into consideration, not only in the future, but at present. The question of what constitutes contraband of war can only be settled through diplomatic channels. An understanding would remove a source of discontent without affecting the course of the war.

THE CABINET AND THE SEIZURES.

The last meeting of the Cabinet for the Session was held at the Foreign Office at noon yesterday. The Attorney-General was in attendance. From this fact it may be assumed (says the Exchange Telegraph Company) that questions concerning the recent Russian seizures and involving points in international law were under discussion.

Sir Robert Finlay has been in constant communication with the Foreign Office every day since the crisis arose, and yesterday morning he arrived twenty minutes before the Cabinet met and was engaged with the officials of the Eastern Department.

"THE THEA LAWFUL PRIZE."

A telegram from Vladisvostok of Wednesday's date to the "Novoe Vremya" states that the prize court there has given the following verdict in the case of the German steamship Thea:—

The German steamer Thea, which was sunk on the night of the 26th ult., was a lawful prize, as well as her cargo. The steamer had been chartered by the Japanese Company Hakoi Sannio Gossi Koja, for nine months from March 25th, was playing between Japanese ports and enjoyed all the privileges accorded to Japanese merchant vessels. She had thereby forfeited her neutral character. The Thea's cargo of fish was the property of the enemy.

Lloyd's agent at Shanghai telegraphs as follows:—Captain and crew of the Hipsang which was sunk in Pigeon Bay have been released from Port Arthur, and arrived here on Wednesday all well.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords on August 11, the Marquess of Lansdowne, replying to the Marquess of Ripon, said with regard to the Russian ships belonging to the Volunter fleet and the passage of the Dardanelles, their lordships were aware of the manner in which this question was regarded by His Majesty's Government. They had explained that in their opinion these vessels were not entitled to pass through the Straits as ships of war, and that, having passed through the Straits as peaceful vessels, they were not entitled to reappear almost immediately afterwards in the guise of warlike vessels and to interfere with neutral commerce. So far as the incidents which had arisen out of the passage of the Petersburg and the Smolensk through the Dardanelles were concerned, he thought they might say that the matter had passed out of the acute stage, and they might assume that no further seizures would take place. With regard to the passage of the Dardanelles by other ships of the Volunteer fleet he believed the report given in the newspapers was substantially correct, and that the account given of the conditions insisted upon by the Turkish Government was in accordance with the facts of the case. The Turkish Government appeared to have obtained from the Russian Government an undertaking that these vessels would fly during the whole voyage, as hitherto, the commercial flag, if they did not contain either munitions of war or armaments, and that they should not be changed into cruisers. With regard to the more serious question of the manner in which the Russian Government had treated the matter concerning contraband of war, he pointed out that, at the beginning of the war, the Russian Government issued regulations which had the effect of very greatly amplifying the definition of contraband of war which had hitherto been accepted by this, and, he believed, most other countries. This enlarged definition seemed a matter of such importance that the British Government deemed it their duty to call the attention of the Russian Government to the gravity of the question.

The Government, he said, had pointed out to Russia that inclusion of provisions among contraband was a serious innovation, and added that they were bound to assert their rights by protesting against the doctrine that it was for a belligerent to decide the articles which should be dealt with as contraband of war regardless of well-established rights and usage. They said they could not consider themselves bound to regard as valid the decision of any prize court which violated these rights, or which failed to act in conformity with the recognized principles of international law.

He thought that, apart from the fact that bulk d been broken, the action taken in the seizure condemnation of the Allanton was unimpeach- In regard to the Malacca there was no justi- ion for the Russians seizing and retaining the 's papers and trying to bribe the captain. The ng of the Knight Commander was an outrage st the law of nations. With regard to the res taken by the Russian Government for the e of preventing the arrival of contraband of the ports of either belligerent, this of course he question of the Knight Commander. He t point out to the House that the effect of ules dealing with this question of contra- s greatly intensified if the measures taken to hese rules were also measures of exceptional

ere given to understand that, in the view sian Government, it was within the right ligerent to destroy a neutral vessel cap- im if the neutral vessel had contraband r not. That was a view which the Gov- this country had never accepted. (Cheers.) It was a view which he believed had been refused by other Powers. It had certainly not been accepted by the Government of the United States. They were therefore unable to admit that the sinking of the Knight Commander was justifiable according to principles of international law by which this country had ever regarded itself bound. If the St. Petersburg court should reverse the decision of the Vladivostok court, it would be a matter for congratulation.

The British Government were in no case enabled to admit that the destruction of the vessel was justified, or that the proceedings of the prize court had any validity. The cumulative effect of the different measures to which the Russian Government had thought it its duty to resort was extremely serious. The operation of these measures could not fail to have a most injurious effect upon the commerce of this country. (Cheers.)

His impression was, however, that in spite of the untoward incidents which had occurred, both Governments would really be glad to discover a reasonable means of settling the differences. The British Government on their side certainly recognised that a belligerent had a right to prevent the supply of contraband of war to other belligerents and to take reasonable precautions for that purpose. But they thought it their duty to point out very earnestly to the Russian Government that their conduct in this matter had gone far beyond what in their view was justified.

Mr. Balfour made a similar statement in the Commons.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

FOREIGN OPINION.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Aug. 8, says:—

The various stages of the British advance on Lhassa have been closely followed by public interest in this country; but, although the probability that Col. Younghusband would ultimately achieve the object of his mission has been very generally accepted, it was not anticipated that the entry into the holy city would be effected so soon. No attempt is made in any way to minimise the importance of the march as a purely military achievement, while the future of Thibet as a political and economic entity is for the most part regarded as being secure in British hands. It is gratifying to record the admission which is made in various quarters that the course of the mission hitherto has given no ground for the assumption that the aim of British policy in Thibet has been annexation. The "National Zeitung" observes:—

Whether Col. Younghusband obtains much or little from the Thibetans, whether he finds the Dalai Lama in Lhassa or not the moment in which he crosses the threshold of the stronghold of Buddhism at the head of an armed British force is alive with significance in the history of the world.

The usually well-informed Berlin journal, in thus describing an event of solely Anglo-Indian concern, would seem to share the erroneous anticipation which was recently published in a German news agency to the effect that the immediate result of a British entry into Lhassa would be the publication of a complete edition of the manuscript treasures contained in the libraries of the Thibetan monasteries. To conceive of such a direct violation of Buddhist susceptibilities is to ignore the consistent policy of Great Britain in the East.

The "Vossische Zeitung" also thinks that the practical success of the British mission to Thibet will assist in promoting the year 1904, to the dignity of an epoch in Asiatic history. The organ of the Berlin bourgeoisie is more nearly concerned with an exposition of the alleged rivalry between Great Britain and Russia in Thibet. The Berlin journal rehearses the course of the Anglo-Russian exchange views with regard to Thibet, and then proceeds to indulge in the following pseudo-historical reflection:—

"When England was engaged in the South African war Russia instituted experiments which created much discussion at the time in the transfer of a few regiments to Turkistan. On that occasion, however nothing came of it. The British on the other hand are clearly turning the embarrassments of Russia in East Asia to account in a very different manner. English statesmen have not hesitated repeatedly to declare in their public utterances that the expedition to Thibet had really been undertaken because another Power was seeking to obtain in Thibet an influence which Great Britain, for her part, could in no circumstances permit to arise." The political independence of Thibet will, in the opinion of the Berlin journal for the present be outwardly maintained by Great Britain, but henceforth Thibet must inevitably be regarded as an Anglo-Indian dependency in fact, if not in name. The Liberal organ concludes with these words:—"Hitherto Thibet has been completely bolted and barred to the South, while towards the North the gates have been ajar. Henceforward it will be the especial care of Great Britain to establish precisely the opposite conditions."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" observes:—

Now that the whole course of the expedition can be reviewed, every one of an unbiased mind must acknowledge that it has been conducted with great skill, as well as with comparatively few losses, and that it has led, both from a political and a military point of view, to the most surprising results. Politically, for, from henceforth Thibet belongs to the English sphere of influence. From a military point of view, because England has again proved that she understands how to overcome great obstacles with insignificant resources. . . Germany, who is in no way politically concerned in Thibet, will be pleased above everything that a sealed source of scientific instruction has now been opened. In this scientific conquest Germany hopes to share as an active ally.

The arrival of the British expedition at Lhassa is registered in Vienna as an event of historic importance which breaks through a tradition protected by nature and obstinately defended by its authors. Politically, the presence of a British force in the heart of Thibet is judged to be a heavy blow at the prestige of Russia in Central Asia, and though it is recognised that the expedition was decided upon and begun before the outbreak of war in the Far East, the war is believed to have facilitated Col. Younghusband's undertaking. Apart from its bearing upon the special question of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia, the establishment of British ascendency in the Buddhist Mecca is taken to constitute an appreciable advantage for British influence throughout the world.

The "Neue Freie Presse writes":—

Russia must now calmly suffer to pass what in other circumstances she would have resisted to her utmost, although it cannot be said that the English took advantage of Russia's plight, as the expedition started before the outbreak of war. In all probability England will fulfil her promise to evacuate Thibet only if Japan is overthrown by Russia. Nothing else can cause her to relinquish Lhassa.

The "Fremdenblatt" holds it likely that the expedition will not return before General Macdonald has obtained satisfactory pledges that henceforth Thibet's foreign relations shall be under English supervision, and asks if the English will also achieve their object in Persia of erecting a bulwark there against Russia, whose prospects in that quarter are better than those of her rival.

The St. Petersburg "Novosti," commenting on the arrival of the British expedition at Lhassa, recalls the fact that Great Britain and Russia recently arrived at an understanding regarding Thibet. Consequently the Thibetan Question cannot become a source of discord. On the contrary, says the journal, it should draw closer the two countries, whose solidarity as regards the Asiatic races is beyond doubt. On a "rapprochement" between Great Britain and Russia depends the political equilibrium of Asia where the "Yellow Peril" is not to be feared if the two Powers are united, whereas their antagonism would favour the development of the "peril," and would raise obstacles to a guarantee of their respective interests. The "Novosti" considers that, instead of indulging in fruitless discussions as to the right of maritime captures, the British and the Russian Press would do far better by applying themselves to bringing about the strengthening of good relations between Great Britain and Russia in Asia.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following gentlemen have passed the Indian Medical Examination in the order given:—

Mateson, H S
Steel, D M B
Stewatr, F H, M B
Dougan, H A, B A, M B
Wells, R T, M A M B
Proctor, A H, M B
Cameron, A, M B.
Macrae, I M, M B
Shaw, C C C, M B
MacGregor, R D, M B
Babington, J W H, M B
Strettle, F B
Peebles, A S M, M D

On the Obergabelhorn, the scene of the latest Alpine accident, the principal danger is from the cornice; and a heroic act was performed there when a party guided by Ulrich Almer, the son of the more famous Christian Almer, fell through that cornice. Quick as lightning, Ulrich leaped on to the other side of the arete, planted his axe in the snow, and held the weight of the entire party of three until they could get to work with their ice axes and climb again on to the ridge. It is recorded that the climbers testified to their admiration of Ulrich's courage and resource on that occasion by presenting him with a cow.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

Washington, Aug. 5 (Reuter).—Mr. Leishman, the United States Minister to Turkey, has reported that he has failed to receive the expected satisfactory reply from the Sultan concerning the rights of American citizens in the Ottoman Empire. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet considered the whole question at to-day's meeting. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the Government is annoyed at the dilatoriness of the Porte and at what seems to be the studied effort of the Sultan to procrastinate.

Aug. 6.—The United States European Squadron has been ordered to Turkish waters. The orders to proceed to Turkey were cabled to Rear-Admiral Jewell, the commander of the squadron, which is at Nice, and consists of the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland. Their destination is Smyrna, which has been selected, as it affords direct communication with Washington, and is not far from Constantinople.

Aug. 8.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, to-day bluntly told Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, that the patience of the United States Government was well nigh exhausted. Chekib Bey is expected to communicate this statement speedily to the Porte.

Aug. 9.—A considerable part of to-day's Cabinet meeting was occupied in hearing Mr. Hay's explanation of the latest phase of the situation between the United States and Turkey. Mr. Hay set forth the reasons actuating his request that a squadron should be sent to Smyrna. He does not, however, deem it wise that these reasons should be disclosed entirely at present. Meanwhile fresh negotiations with the Porte have begun, and in the event of these failing, it is possible that Mr. Leishman, the American Minister in Constantinople, will leave his post and go on board the American flagship, thus creating a situation of some seriousness.

Aug. 10.—It is announced in Washington that the instruction sent to Rear-Admiral Jewell are simply to proceed to Smyrna, and that officially he does not know the purpose of his cruise. It is said that the Admiral probably understands the situation so well that it will hardly be necessary, in fact it would be rather inexpedient, to give him any definite orders immediately. The United States squadron will be probaly lie at Smyrna in close touch with the cable.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—Mr. Leishman yesterday evening received a message from the Sublime Porte giving him to understand that a favourable communication regarding the American claims may be expected in a day or two.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," writing on Aug. 7, says:—

The accentuation of the dispute between the United States and Turkey has caused neither surprise nor alarm here, seeing that it has long been expected that America's European squadron would be employed for the purpose of emphasising the United States demands on Porte. In St. Petersburg, however, American action will doubtless be watched with great attention, for the essential points of the difference have their roots in the Armenian Question which touches Russia very closely.

America demands that her legation in Constantinople and the Turkish Legation at Washington, shall be raised to the dignity of Embassies, and that American subjects in future shall enjoy in Turkey the same rights and privileges which accrue to subjects of the signatory Powers of the Paris and Berlin Treaties in virtue of the so-called capitulations. The rest of the American demands refer to the compensation which Turkey has to pay for the destruction of or damage to the property of American Missions or private individual during the last Armenian disorders in the vilayets of Van and Erzeroum. These claims are comparatively easy of fulfilment and therefore of secondary importance, but to the man demand the Sultan objects asserting that the reform work in Macedonia and the military occupation of that country render expenditure such as the raising of the Turkish Legation at Washington would entail impossible.

The real ground of his Majesty's opposition seems to be that nineteenths of American subjects in Turkey being of Armenian origin, the Sultan fears to bestow on them the privileged position of subjects of the European Great Powers, and thus increase the liberty of action of men, who, in his opinion, are the ringleaders of the Armenian revolutionary movement. Russia, who is fighting against the same movement among her own Armenian subjects, and treats them, as the confiscation of Armenian Church property shows with the utmost harshness, will, of course, lend the Sultan strong support in his resistance to America's claims, but the presence of United States warships in Turkish waters, will cause him disquiet, and he will probably yield.

The "New York Tribune" publishes the following telegram from Washington:—

If the Sultan refuses Mr. Leishman's request for the establishment of embassies at Washington and Constantinople, it is altogether likely that Mr. Hay will request Congress at its coming session to authorise the State Department to send an ambassador wherever it deems it judicious to do so. Under the present law it is impossible to send an ambassador to any country which does not send an ambassador to Washington. It is also pointed out that Chekib Bey, the present Turkish representative here, has never presented his credentials as Ottoman Minister to the United States, and the Government is obliged to take the legitimacy of his mission on faith.

MACEDONIA.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, Aug. 6 says the Porte has sent a written communication to the Austrian and Russian Embassies in reply to their announcement of the intended increase in the number of Austrian and Russian officers in the Macedonian gendarmerie. The Porte raises objections, and points out that, according to General De Giorgis's report, the progress already made in the reorganisation of the force shows that the present number of officers is adequate. The Note further raises the question of expense.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Salonica says:—

I can state on authority that the Macedonian "Internal Committee has issued stringent orders to its bands to desist from dynamiting. The committee repudiates the two recent railway outrages declaring that they were committed without orders. The present intention of the committee is to keep the bands inactive this year. The insurgents have no confidence in the reform scheme and they still possess considerable stores of dynamite, but while European diplomacy is strained over another question they consider that nothing is to be gained from creating fresh disturbances. This respite will give time for the true value of the reforms to be disclosed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Aug. 8:—

Diplomatists are despondent regarding the Macedonia situation, and the action of Austria and Russia in insisting on more officers, against the wish of General di Giorgis. None of the other Powers shows a disposition to ask for more officers, and the Turks, therefore, again find the concert out of tune. It is very possible that General di Giorgis may resign, if his ideas as Commander-in-Chief are traversed by the Diplomacy of Vienna and St. Petersburg, which has mishandled the whole matter egregiously.

According to the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," the "Russ" is in possession of information to the effect that every procedure seemingly adopted for the pacification of the province, and the better treatment of the Macedonians, has been rendered nugatory by the secret instructions simultaneously issued by Hilmi Pasha to his subordinates. When, occasionally, the "irregularities" of one or the other of these coadjutors have been exposed by the foreign Gendarmerie, the delinquents have invariably been promoted to more lucrative posts in the Ottoman service. "How is it possible," the Russian journal asks, "for the Austro-Russian or any other reform scheme to become operative in the Macedonia so long as the chief and executive power remains in the hands of this pasha?" The Powers represented by composite foreign Gendarmarie should for the sake of their own amour-propre, recall those officers, pending the appointment of a Christian Governor of their own joint nomination.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" learns that the Sultan will disregard the demand of the British Government for an immediate return of El Menebhi's property, on the ground that he has such a good case against El Menebhi for robbing the Treasury that his action is justifiable. The correspondent says that the charges against El Menebhi are not such as to deserve serious attention.

In a later communication the correspondent says that the reply to the British protest against the seizure of El Menebhi's property has not been received from Fez, and there is reason to believe that it will be unsatisfactory.

One would suppose that India could grow all the Cocoa-nuts she requires within her own limits, but it is not so. In 1903-04 Ceylon supplied no less than sixteen million nuts to India against ten and a half millions the year before. And of betel-nuts India imported over twelve million pounds' weight, worth Rs.1,501,585. This did not suffice, for the Straits Settlements were indented on for six times this quantity, but of a much less valuable sort. Coco-nuts and coco-nut products account, according to Ferguson's latest issue of the Ceylon Directory, fifty per cent of the total exports of Ceylon in 1903 and Tea for about forty per cent., this having been a record year for the planters. Since 1888 tea exports have increased more than five-fold though, according to experts, they are likely to be stationary for some years now. Trade in the products of the coconut palm in the same period developed largely. It is now over three times in volume what it was in 1888. The United Kingdom takes by far the greatest part of the Ceylon coconut oil export, America and India taking very much less. Copra is in general request except in India where it has practically ceased to be imported.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 12.

HOME.

Cricket.—On Saturday, Notts drew with Essex, Kent beat Surrey, Sussex beat Hampshire, and Gloucestershire beat Middlesex. Leicestershire drew with Yorkshire, Warwickshire with Derbyshire, and the South Africans with Lancashire. On Wednesday the South Africans beat Notts. Worcestershire beat Somerset, but the other championship matches were drawn.

Ecclesiastical.—The Commissions of the Free and the United Free Churches met on Wednesday in Edinburgh. The former adopted the lines of a settlement to which the Free Church would agree. The United Free Church Commission declared that no effort should be wanting to remedy a great and startling wrong.—An article on the situation is contributed by a United Free Churchman. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a message to his diocese regarding his visit to America.—Cardinal Vannuteili arrived in London from Ireland on Tuesday.

Elections.—At Reading, on Saturday, Mr. R. Isaacs, K. C. (L.), was elected by 4 770 votes, against 4,540 for Mr. C. E. Keyser (U.).—In North-East Lanark, on Wednesday, Provost Finlay (L.) was elected, with 5,619 votes, against 4,677 recorded for the Unionist, and 3,984 for the Labour candidate. This means the loss of a Unionist seat.

Golf.—At St. Andrews, on the 5th, the Calcutta Cup was won by Mr. A. R. Macallan.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to a communication from the Anglo-Armenian association, enclosing a report that 9,000 persons have been killed in the Armenian provinces says that all the reports from British Consular officers show that this estimate of the number of lives lost is greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Balfour says that no time will be lost in making another effort to grapple with the aliens question.

Mr. Chamberlain resumed his fiscal campaign on the 4th, by addressing an immense gathering, largely composed of agriculturists, at Welbeck Abbey. The Duke of Portland presided.

Naval and Military.—The torpedo manoeuvres began on Monday, and ended on Wednesday.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells on Saturday, opened two cottage homes for artillerymen.

National Portrait Gallery.—Several important additions to this gallery, including portraits of the late G. F. Watts by H. W. Phillips, G. H. Lewes, and Dr. Samuel Smiles by Sir G. Reid, have recently been made.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 4th, the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed, in amendment of the Licensing Bill, a compensation time limit of 14 years. This was rejected by 120 to 52. On the 5th other amendments having been rejected the Bill passed through Committee; and it was read a third time on August 9.—The House of Commons, on the 4th discussed the Home Office vote and passed the vote of £12,314,000 for naval work. On the 5th, during the Committee debate on the Education Local Authority Default) Bill, a number of Liberal members protested against the closure by refusing to leave their seats for a division. The Chairman, acting as Deputy-Speaker, "named" eight of them. The scene only ended when practically the whole Opposition left the House, refusing to take further part in the debate on the Bill. On the 8th the War Office vote was passed, after Mr. Arnold-Forster had made a statement as to his Army re organization proposals. On the 9th, after a discussion on the treatment of Post Office servants, the business of Supply was completed. The Education Vote was discussed on the 10th.

The Duke of Devonshire was present with the Duchess on Monday, at the opening of a new technical institute and free library at Eastbourne, and in the course of a brief speech referred to the problems which had to be solved in connexion with the working of the new Education Act.

The King and Queen celebrated the second anniversary of their coronation on Tuesday. His Majesty left on Wednesday for Marienbad.

Weather.—Severe thunderstorms, with heavy rain, visited parts of England on August 4. The temperature, which that day reached 90° in London, has since moderated. At Portsmouth, on the 4th, an aerolite fell into the harbour close to the flagship Victory. A minute before the Commander-in-Chief's yacht Fire Queen passed the spot.

Yachting.—At Cowes Regatta the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup was won by the America schooner Ingomar. The Ryde week opened on Tuesday. The Commodore's Cup of the Victoria Yacht Club was won by Valdora, Ingomar taking second prize.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Dalgety, in the Bombala district of New South Wales has been chosen for the Federal capital.—The New South Wales elections have ended in the return of 15 Ministerialists, against 46 Opposition and 25 Labour members and four Independents.—In Western Australia the Assembly has voted no confidence in the State Government, and a Labour Ministry has been formed.

Canada.—The House of Commons last week voted an address of farewell to the Governer-General, Lord Minto.—An Anti-Trust Bill, specially aimed at the American Tobacco Trust, has been introduced.

Sir Charles Eliot, late Commissioner of the East African Protectorate, sends "The Times" a long letter explaining his resignation and reiterating his demand for an inquiry.

South Africa.—Our Cape Town Correspondent describes certain "mementos of the war" which are being extensively distributed among the Dutch population.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Lock-out in the New York building trades is in progress.

A train fell through a bridge in Colorado, and 125 lives were lost.

Mr. Parker, in formally accepting his nomination, spoke on the tariff, military policy, and capital and labour. He added that if elected he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Relations with Turkey are strained, and if the present negotiations fail the American Minister will leave Constantinople.

FOREIGN.

France.—The Miners' International Congress in Paris has passed resolutions advocating a minimum wage and an eight hours day.—Serious fires have occurred in the arsenals at Toulon and St. Nazaire.—In the elections for the Councils General the Ministerialists have gained 109 seats.—We publish details of a French disestablishment scheme.

Germany.—The main body of the insurgent Hereros has been located on the Waterberg.

The War.—General Stoessel reports from Port Arthur that the garrison repulsed all attacks on July 26, 27, and 28. The fleet assisted by bombarding the Japanese flank. The Russians had 1,500 men and 40 officers killed and wounded. The Japanese are stated by Chinese to have lost nearly 10,000 men. General Stoessel admits that on July 30, the Russians evacuated Wolf's Hill without fighting.—Our Tokio Correspondent learns on the best authority that there is no truth whatever in the Russian rumours of Japanese reverses with heavy loss at Port Arthur.—Admiral Alexeieff says that in a naval engagement at Port Arthur on July 23, three Japanese warships and a gunboat were damaged. Admiral Togo reports the repulse by three destroyers of 14 Russian destroyers which emerged from Port Arthur on August 5.—General Kuroki believes that in the engagements, of July 31 and August 1, the Russian losses were at least 2,000. The Japanese, who had 946 killed and wounded, captured two field-guns, 500 rifles, and 268 prisoners. They buried 700 Russian dead. At To-mu-cheng the Russian losses are believed to have exceeded 2,000, while the Japanese lost 194 killed and 666 wounded. They captured six field-guns, large quantities of grain and flour, and 33 prisoners.—General Oku reports that on August 3, the Japanese occupied Hai-cheng and Niu-chwang, 30 miles north-east of the port of that name. The Russian resistance was limited to a desultory artillery action.—The Russians are said to be continuing their retreat northward before General Kuroki's army.—A St. Petersburg telegram states that four cruisers and four torpedo-boats left Kronstadt for the Far East on the 4th.—Our Peking Correspondent describes a visit he has just paid to Niu-chwang.—The massing of Chinese troops on the Mongolian frontier excites uneasiness in St. Petersburg.—The Prize Court at Vladivostok has decided that the sinking of the Knight Commander was within the rights of Russia. The Court has liberated the German steamer Arabia. The flour and railway material consigned to Japan were confiscated.—A circular issued on June 10 by the United States is now published, declaring that the Russian definition of contraband does not appear to be in accord with the rights of neutral commerce.—British steamship lines, in view of the Russian attitude on the subject of contraband are refusing goods for Japanese ports, but German lines accept such cargoes freely.—The date of departure of the Russian Baltic squadron of 60 ships is to be August 16. The Porte has agreed to allow the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet to pass through the Dardanelles if they fly the commercial flag throughout their voyage.

Turkey.—The Macedonian "Internal Committee" has ordered its bands to refrain from dynamiting. The bands are to be kept inactive this year.

Uruguay.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the President.

An International Motor-boat Race across the Channel from Calais to Dover took place on Monday. Over 20 boats took part, and the race was won by a French boat, Mercedes IV. An English boat, Mr. Edge's Napier Minor, was second.

Obituary.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau; General Sir H. H. A. Wood; Lt.-Gen. H. Nicolson; Sir George Dibbs; Lady Tweedmouth; Tigrane Pasha; Sir W. M. Banks; the Hon. R. H. Dalzell; the Hon. P. G. King; Maj. J. H. Greenway; Captain T. Brown; and Mr. James Douglas.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, August 9.

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. the Hon. G. C. B. Weld Forester retires on retired pay.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut J. Norwood V.C., to be captain vice J. L. Melville seconded Supernumerary Lieut R. H. Kearsley to be lieutenant vice J. Norwood V. C.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Brevet Col W G de Jersey on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel is placed on retired pay; Lieut R P Jones to be captain vice F A Wilson D.S.O seconded Capt E H Willis to be adjutant to complete establishment.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt H E Cabell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Supernumerary Capt J D. Sherer to be captain vice A. H. Kane appointed adjutant and instructor in gunnery; Lieut, A F Cole is seconded for service with the Native Art India; Lieut F W F Jackson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Capt A H Kane to be adjutant and instructor in gunnery vice Capt J D Sherer whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut S. Phillips to be captain, vice A C Jeffcot, D S O seconded; Lieut P B Akroyd is placed on temporary half-pay owing to ill-health.

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut E R Jones to be adjutant, vice Capt P L Grove whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut H C Thompson to be lieutenant, vice W P Thompson, seconded.

The East Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut A R Hewitt to be lieutenant, vice T A Davie seconded.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Second Lieut M Crawley-Boevey from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf (University candidate) to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H D Goldsmith, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E V Jenkins D S O vice H D E Greenwood deceased; W E Maples vice E V Jenkins, D S O seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Supernumerary Lieut R M Tidmarsh to be lieutenant, vice J Y Greenwood placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Durham Light Inf.—Second Lieut H W Festing to be lieutenant vice L Phillips seconded.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut. W E Murry to be lieutenant vice J R E Stansfeld D S O promoted.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—W J Maxwell gentleman (University candidate) to be second lieutenant.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own)—The date of the promotion of Lieut D Wood to the rank of captain is May 14 1904 and not as notified in the "Gazette" of Aug 5, 1904.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt C H Fanshawe resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut W B Taylor resigns his commission; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C Crawley is granted the honorary rank of captain.

STAFF.

Capt C G W Hunter, R E to be a staff captain at Headquarters; the date of appointment of Lieut W Arbuthnot-Leslie, Scots Guards, as aid-de-camp to Major Sir M Nathan, K C M G is June 29, 1904 and not as notified in the "Gazette" of June 28, 1904.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieut J H G Wilson, from the Royal Marine Light Inf to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels:—A H Coles, D S O commandant 4th (Uganda) batt the King's African Rifles; R B Williams, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned second class district commanders Indian Army are granted the rank of major-general in the Army:—Col (temporary Brig-Gen) A A Pearson, Col (temporary Brig-Gen) H M Mason.

Col St G M Kirke, colonel on the staff, commanding Royal Eng Scottish District, is placed on retired pay; Col F M Turner, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Col G M Stevens commanding Royal Eng South-Eastern District is placed on retired pay.

War Office, Pall Mall 12th August.

14th (King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Ernest T. L. Wright to be Adjutant, vice W. R. Campbell, D.S.O., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Edward Druitt, vice J. G. Lutyens, retired. Herold F. Chesney, vice Brevet Colonel W. V. Constable, placed on half-pay. Henry J. W. Brownrigg vice R H Jennings, C S I. placed on half-pay. Henry L C H Stafford, vice Brevet Colonel A. C. Foley, placed on half-pay. Francis J Anderson vice Brevet Colonel C H Darling, placed on half-pay, and Godfrey H W Stockdale, vice Brevet Colonel W J Mackenzie, placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) Lieutenant Cecil H. Little to be Captain, to complete establishment.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Hubert B. C Trevor retires on retired pay. Dated 13th August, 1904.

Lieutenant Sidney G. Francis, D. S. O., to be Captain, vice H B. C. Trevor.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Second Lieutenant C. D. Roe to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. A. French is vice C. D Roe, seconded for service with the Indian Army, instead of as previously notified.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain George S. Adams is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain John Duncan D. S. O., is seconded for service on the Staff.

Supernumerary Captain Ian V. Paton, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice J. Duncan, D. S. O.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant George R S Logan-Home is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Percy S. Cookson is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Captain Norman A Layton to be Captain, vice P S Cookson.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Reginald T Roper is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Captain the Honourable John Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill) retires on retired pay.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Captain Herbert P G Cochran is seconded for service in Army Service Corps.

The Gordon Highlanders, Sergeant-Major James Mackie to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant W.A. Pirie, deceased.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain and Brevet Major John Campbell, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Alexander D Macpherson is antedated to 28th March 1904, vice J Campbell, D S O. The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant the Honourable Alexander G A Hore-Ruthven, V C. is antedated to 28th March, 1904, vice A D Macpherson.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant-Colonel St. John J St. Leger, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter R B Doran, D S O, from the Royal Irish Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice St J J St. Leger.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Charles Shawe, to 1st April, 1904, in succession to Major the Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, D. S. O., who holds a Staff appointment. Cecil, E. Harrison, to 12th April, 1904, on augmentation. William W. Seymour, to 27th April, 1904, vice the Honourable J. A. Crichton, resigned. Warburton E. Davies, to 29th April, 1904, vice the Honourable H. Dawnay, D.S.O., seconded.

The promotion the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, to 1st April, 1904, vice C. Shawe, H. B. M. Pryce, to 12th April, 1904, vice C. E Harrison, F. G. H. Philpot, to 27th April, 1904, vice W. W. Seymour. G. E. W. Lane, to 29th April, 1904, vice W. E. Davies. The Royal Garrison Regiment, Captain Richard J. C Oakes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Noel Holton Grierson, from 3rd Battalion. The South Wales Borderers to be Second Lieutenant, vice W W Shaw, seconded.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Captain Clive W Justice, and Lieutenant Arthur Byng.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonel R Blood, M D retires on retired pay. Lieutenant S C Bowie, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant.

STAFF.

The undermentioned Officers to be Staff Captains at Head-Quarters:—Major the Honourable A R Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D S O, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Captain A H Marindin, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), from Staff Captain, Staff College.

Captain A. Solly Flood, D S O, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Captain and Brevet Major C C Wrigley, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class), to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores at Head-Quarters.

Major C Moore, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain V H S Scratchley, D S O., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieutenant B A W P H, Earl of Granard, Scots Guards to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A H Paget, C V O, C B, commanding 1st Division, 1st Army Corps.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Robert H. Murray, C B, C M G, Aide-de-Camp to The King, Colonel on the Staff, Egypt, is placed on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement, under the provisions of Article 54, Royal Warrant, 1900.

Colonel John O Quirk, C B, D S O, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles E. Harman, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Brevert Lieutenant-Colonel H P Leader, 6th Drangoon Guards (Carabiniers), is granted the local rank of Brigadier-General while Commandant, Local Forces, Natal.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Carter, 13th Hussars, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Regiment.

Lieutenant Albion E. Andrews, The Hampshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed with the West African Regiment.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain W. E. A. Barry is removed from the Reserve of Officers under the provisions of Article 663, Royal Warrant, 25th October. 1900.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Major A. D. Fraser, M. D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th August.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Edward William Eustace Palmes, in succession to Lieutenant M. R. Hall, resigned. 4th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Alexander Kirkpatrick Paterson to complete establishment.

Herbert Alfred Holland, vice H E E Pankhurst, seconded. Douglas Kent MacKenzie Herapath, to complete establishment. 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Gilbert Henry Rhodes, vice H. de L. Hulton-Harrop, resigned. 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Edward Crowther Bowen, in succession to Lieutenant A E Gibbs, resigned. 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Henry Lugard Fraser, in sussession to Lieutenant the Honourable G L E Cole, placed on temporary half-pay. 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Richard Romer Claude Baggallay, on augmentation.

Thomas Edward Brooks, vice G H Deane, resigned. Hugh Alexander Bristow Crawford, to complete establishment. 13th Hussars, Charles Steele, in succession to Lieutenant E F Twist, appointed Adjutant. John Gordon Rees, vice E J Carter, seconded. 18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, Walter Holdsworth, on augmentation.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Frederick Robert Pollock, vice H J H Pakenham, resigned.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Arthur Roxburgh Orr, in succession to Lieutenant R S Tempest, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry. Hugh Carey Dickinson, vice C C Wigram, seconded. Gerald Newcomen Atkinson, in succession to Lieutenant H I R Alfrey, promoted. The East Yorkshire Regiment, Cuthbert Leadley Brown, to complete establishment. William Penn-Gaskell, vice J H Pardoe, resigned. The Royal Irish Regiment, Edmund William Burnside Weir, vice R B Langrishe, seconded. Richard Studdert, vice E C Gardiner, seconded. The Worcestershire Regiment, Hugh Ivor Emmott Ripley, vice R H Skinner, seconded. The East Lancashire Regiment, Kenneth Frederick Woolhouse, to complete establishment. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Alexander Harcourt Griffiths, vice J L Booker, resigned. Philip Henry Joseph Woodroffe in succession to Lieutenant C S Boulton promoted. The Royal Sussex Regiment, Thomas Kenneth Wilson on augmentation. The Essex Regiment, Markham Henry Girardot in succession to Lieutenant L O W, Jones, seconded. Ian Hamilton Mackay Scobie, in succession to Lieutenant W. McD. Allardice, seconded. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Vivian Leonard Henderson, in succession to Lieutenant H L Helme, seconded. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) Theodore Young Dobson, to complete establishment. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) Archibald George White, vice H T L Hinde, seconded. The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) Guy James Brownlow Henry George Moreton Railston.

The West India Regiment, Charles Hawker Brune Pridham, vice A. T. Sheringham, seconded.

Geoffrey Gee Smyth, in succession to Lieutenant C. Irwin, resigned. James Claude Buchanan, vice S. T. Polley, seconded.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Edwin James Tydeman.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. John Basil Whitmore Hay. Edward George Thomas Tuite-Dalton. Gilbert Valentine Farrell. Walter Lowry-Corry. Arnold Charles Gover. Geoffrey de Saumerez Hume Middlemass. Stewart George Cromarite Murray. Maurice Gordon Bean. Edward John Cumming. John Edward Gordon Carlisle. James Alfred Collum. Robert Tilly. Edward Rolleston Palmer Berryman. Keith Douglas Allan. Charles Arnold Beer. Henry Crossley Fielding. James Eric Murray. Richard Buller Kitson. John Turner. Alan Henry Bald. Hugh Geoffrey Maturin. Oriel Augustus Duke. Christopher Healthfield Harrison. Frank Berkely Abbott. William Knowle Rebsch. Altherley Renfrew Mells. Austin Carlos Bird. Hugh Gordon Benton. Frank James. Owen Christopher Pulley. Noel Fiennes Nicoll. Claude Emanuel Montefiore. John Lewis Carr. Etienne Bessonnet Mangin and Reginald Henry Macdonald.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	4	5	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli......	1	1	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total......	8	8	96
Same date last year	15	17	78

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*5	6

* Out of these one imported case from Bandora.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	5	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	3	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	4	20*
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli......	0	0	16
Water Division......	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown......	0	0	0
Hospitals......	0	0	11
Total	12	14	110
Total plague deaths to date...	276,652*	228,658	
Same date last year	15	11	76

* One Imported from Ahmednagar.

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	8

* One imported from Khed.

Further licences are being granted by the Burma Government to prospect for petroleum in the Yenang Young oil-field in the Magwe district.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THE SPORTING SPIRIT.

LORD CURZON says that we devote too much attention to sport; the captain of the English Rugby team now in the Colonies has been telling the good people of New Zealand that we do not devote sufficient. Between the two extremes are a good many people who manage to keep themselves pretty fit by recreation which is neither the absorbing pursuit which Lord Curzon dreads nor the sole purpose in life which apparently the footballer desires. It cannot be said that Lord Harris as a cricketer, Sir Edward Grey as a tennis champion and fisherman, Mr. W. H. Grenfell as a giant of all sports, Mr. Balfour as a golfer, Sir William Harcourt as a deer-stalker, a sport to which Mr. Asquith is greatly attached and even the democtatic member for Battersea, Mr. John Burns, as a cricketer of no mean order—it cannot be said that these, each a representative man, have on the one hand neglected the business of the State for the pursuit of pastime, nor, on the other hand, denied that sympathetic countenance which the Rugby man appears to believe is lacking in our leaders.

GREAT MEN AT PLAY.

You find the Lord Chief Justice among the keenest of cricketers, and President of a county cricket club of which an ex-Prime Minister is vice-president. The King long ago attended a football match. Our present Premier has gone further; he has not only been present to witness the winning of the Association Football Cup, but has actually started the game for Manchester City. Peel was never happier than in his saddle, though, like Wellington, Carlyle, and Byron, he was a poor performer in it. John Bright was an ardent fisherman, and so great was Mathew Arnold's delight in the same occupation that to an unnamed stream in which he was fishing as the guest of Millais, the latter gave the name "Arnold's Stream." But the fact is, most of our notabilities have their recreative hobbis, and are the better for them. They are for the most part unlike Dean Mansel's friend, Chandler, who after playing admirably upon the piano could really do nothing else. "Well sing us the Old Hundredth," they besought him. 'Chandler is naturally averse to 'murdering' 'All people that on earth do dwell.'" interposed the ready Dean.

SANCTIONED SINNING.

Mention of other men's sports reminds one that the combat between those who desire to play games on Sunday and those who do not has had its precedent in days much older than our own. Elizabeth seems to have regarded Sunday sport as sinful, but was wont to issue indulgences in the matter. These answered with her for a sort of primitive Poor Law. Thus we find that "one John Seconton Powlter, dwellinge within the parishe of St. Clements Daines, beinge a poore man, having fower small children, and fallen into decay, ys lycensed to have and use some plays and games, at uponn nine severall Sondaies, for his better relief, comforte, and sustentacion . . . and not to remayne in one place not above three severall Sondaies." Her Majesty considers that the games will draw great concourses, hence the sheriffs are bidden to take with them men of discretion and substance to maintain order. These are to "do your endeavour to your best in that behalf during the continuance of the games, that is to say of Shotinge with the Standarde, the shotinge with the Brode Arrowe, the shotinge at the Twelve Shore Pricke, the shotinge at the Tarthe, the Leppinge for Men, the Runninge for Men, Wrastlinge for Men, the Throwing of the Sledge, and the Pytchinge of the Bar."

THE TALE OF BATTLE.

Never since the war correspondent became a recognised institution have his efforts been so completely baffled as in the present war. Beyond the most meagre details we know nothing of what has been happening during the great movements of the past fortnight. We have all to learn—perhaps something to unlearn as well. Battlefield reports from generals are not invariably accurate. After Koniggratz Kaiser Wilhelm and his generals were staggered by the immensity of the results they had achieved. That the day was theirs they knew but as to the number of men slain cannon taken and strategical advantages gained they knew not even approximately the true tale. Ignorance, however, is not restricted to the other side of the field. Prince Fredrick Charles felt that to another would be given credit for his own work and he was right. All the glory devolved upon the Crown Prince. The latter too was unhappy because as he himself said not half of his men knew that he had led them.

TOO OLD AT FORTY.

A man who now holds a subordinate position in a Government department, where he receives between twenty and thirty shillings a week, has been telling me how true it is that London declares its sons too old at forty. He was for seven years in the London Fire Brigade, resigning his post to take up that of Inspector of risks for a fire insurance company. For this firm, in whose service he spent ten years, he travelled half over the world and never made a mistake of any sort. Then there came a merging of this company in another. The new organisation would not take him over. "We train up young fellows in the office, and you are much too old to commence with us, he was told. Too old! he said; too old at two-and-forty? I am not yet even in my prime. Am I disqualified from further service because I happen to be master of the position for which I apply?

THIS HARD LIFE.

But the company was inexorable, he says. It was no captious objection on the part of the person with whom he had to deal. My man applied to every company represented in London, and met with the same reply everywhere. His credentials were unexceptionable, his experience unrivalled. But he was forty-two. For two years that man sought far and near for permanent employment. Once he was in the last three for an appointment under a borough council. At the last moment the chairman of the committee who had the making of the appointment said, 'Oh I'm sorry to see that you are over forty. We never make an appointment of this character where the applicant is over five-and-thirty," and they gave him five guineas for his expenses and sent him away broken hearted. Having borne for two years the increasing penalty of his unpardonable crime of having turned forty, that unfortunate man succeeded in getting a post under the Government at a navvy's wage.

THE SONG OF THE YAHOO.

The Betterment of London Association is an optimistic body. It actually believes that it will persuade the City Corporation to enforce its own bye-laws, and make life approximately tolerable, by suppressing street cries. For the good rule and government of London there exists a series of regulations which declare against street cries. Well the London day commences with the paper-boy and the milkman who yell till their respective stocks are gone. The milkman is forbidden to cry milk, so he howls a weird yow-oo with a yodling quaver in the midst of it. Next comes that vocal foghorn the coalman; after him the long-sustained may-e-e-e-e which being interpreted means cat's-meat. Now the rag and bone men and the sweeps take possession, and rage horribly till lunch time. The dustman comes along with a skirl which suggests that he is suffering from agonising spasms; and torturing street organs play him an appropriate obligato. Then there is the man with fruit and vegetables, with fish, with fly-papers, and itinerant dealers without number. From the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof London's street cries form a pandemonium in comparison with which the uncanny choruses of Bedlam are but a gentle soothing lullaby.

MIRACLES IN THE MUD.

Is it worth while to develop for years in the mud to emerge at last to-day in all the glory of wings and entomological finery, to dance a turn in the sunlight wed, become parents of a multitudenous family, then die, all within an hour? Hereabouts is the reign of the ephemera. For the next nine or ten days they will be emerging from their kingdoms by river and stream and lake. As you cast your line into the water they dance around your head in countless swarms, and you find one filling your eye just as a plump trout rises. Even as you utter your malediction the whole host of them is gone. While you have smoked a pipe and made a score or so of casts the fly has crawled from the mud, shorn itself of the robe which served as protection against the moisture; it has danced its lode dance, its eggs in myriads are deposited in the water, and the fly itself is dead. Someone will come along and collect millions of those eggs, and you will use them for fishing. The corpses of the flies will lie so think upon the ground that the husbandman will use them for a fertiliser. The eggs which escape the vendor of bait will turn to larvæ, which at the end of three years' probation will themselves tread a measure in the air and die at the end of sixty minutes of true existence.

THE FALL OF THE FAVOURED.

The impending sale of the household effects of the Marquess of Anglesey brings to mind the break-up of another great home, that of the Dukes of Buckingham. Stowe, in the first Duke's time, was the home and gay asylum of the Royal Family of France and their numerous followers in their day of distress. The entertaining of this host brought the Duke almost to beggary. Indeed he had to close the house, which was not re-opened until the second Duke came there to hold festival over the coming of age of the late Duke. Then they entertained Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, and spent £5,000 on carpets alone. And then came the selling up. Forty days it lasted and realised £75,000 odd after which the Duke, the last senior representative, after the Royal Family of the Houses of Tudor and Plantagenet, used to feed his misery by walking out to Stowe to look at the scene of the old glories, deserted and dismantled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arabistan, 1819 tons, Captain C Bhault, sailed on yesterday, for Karachi, with the same battom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain D E Dewing, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealdah, 3437 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3384 tons, Captain J E T Butler, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon, 6th August, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer ———, 2041 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain O M Milberg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, 12th August, with a cargo of timber and 1 deck passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstage, 1309 tons, Captain H Thle, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar via Murmugao, with a general cargo and 17 cabin, and 250 deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, Captain P Craglietto from China and Japan:—Mr F K Tata, Mr Cawasji Dadabhoy, Mr K J Ando, Mr and Mrs Coleaux and Mr E J Clarke.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 754 tons, Captain W H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 25th August, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Maj D Berry, Mr C Robinson, Lt Burff and 65 deck.

THE B T S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons, Captain C H Sharp, sailed on Saturday, for Zanzibar, etc, with a general cargo and Mr A M Jewanjee, Master J P Caulson, Mr and Mrs Aodool Hoosein, and brother and two children, and 82 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain J T Herist, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs D'Silva, Mr S K Askari, Mr George, two natives, and 74 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4315 tons, Captain Haig, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr James, Mrs Barlow, Miss C L Gillingham, 2nd Lieut C L Gillingham, 2nd Lieut G H Plinston 2nd Lieut G R S Logan Home, Mr D Prince, Major H Dolmi Radcliffe, Lieut R S Rothwell, Major G S and Mrs Thomson, and Lieut R B Worgan.

In response to their representations on behalf of the Captains, Officers, and seamen of British vessels either sunk or seized by Russian ships of war, the Merchant Service Guild have just received a communication from the Foreign Office stating that His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the position in which the officers and crews of such vessels are placed, and that they are endeavouring to ensure them all proper protection.

The Merchant Service Guild have recently interested themselves in the case of the collision between the Imperial Chinese Government Cruiser "Kwang Tai" v. the "Empress of India" belonging to the Canadian Pacific Line, the latter vessel being held alone to blame by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court of the Admiralty held at Shangai. The Guild in communicating with the Foreign Office stated that they did not wish to enter into the merits or demerits of this particular case, but they strongly questioned the appointment of the Assessors who were appointed to advise the Chief Justice, Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson. These Assessors it appears, were Captain C. H. H. Moore, R. N., of H. M. S. Sirius, and the other the Navigating Lieutenant of the same vessel, Lieut. A. E. House, R. N. As one side of the case concerned a merchant vessel, the Guild felt that an Assessor with experience in the Merchant Service was essential, but apart from this fact they thought it extremely undesirable that whilst one Assessor was a Captain of one of His Majesty's ships the other should be a subordinate Officer of the same vessel. Without questioning the good faith or capabilities of either Assessor, the Guild held at the appointment of a subordinate Officer was calculated to interfere very greatly with his independence of judgment and undoubtedly he would not care to press his opinions against those of his superior Officer. The Guild referred to procedure at Courts of Inquiry and at Admiralty actions in this country and in response to their representations the Marquis of Lansdowne has caused a Despatch to be addressed to the Chief Justice at Shanghai, requesting that in cases where a merchant ship is concerned one of the Assessors may if possible be a man having experience in the Merchant Service.

With regard to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Bill which was recently rejected in the House of Commons, the Merchant Service Guild have communicated with the Board of Trade expressing their appreciation of the Board's action in preventing so far as possible any chance of reduction in crew spaces on merchant vessels. In doing so, the Guild state that in most merchant ships the accommodation for ships crews is utterly inadequate, and that grave insanitary conditions very frequently exist. The latter it is said may be almost wholly attributed to the restricted spaces which are provided, and as an instance the Guild point out that where sickness or disease arises on board ship it is usually the case that the patient remains lodged amongst other members of the crew, owing to there being no provision made for a proper ship's hospital. Continuing, the Guild do not apply their remarks solely to seamen "before the mast, holding as they do the view that the certificated Officers of merchant ships suffer very considerably both in health and otherwise through the limited accommodation placed at their disposal. It is stated that two responsible ship's Officers are very frequently lodged in a space which is insufficient for one only and that Officers' rooms are often located in the worst places being, perhaps contiguous to ash shoots, winches, or spaces provided for subordinate members of ship crews. As the only resort where ships' Officers may obtain any relaxation from their arduous duties, the Guild consider that the physical disabilities which are imposed upon them in this way should be the subject of official interference on the part of the Board of Trade. These animadversions on ships' Officers' accommodation may, the Guild hold, be applied in many cases to some of our finest and largest liners. With regard to the statement of Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons that the Board of Trade propose to form a Departmental Committee which would contain experienced men—ship owners shipbuilders and Dock Managers—the Guild point out that Mariners who are chiefly affected are not, according to the statement of Mr. Bonar Law, to be represented on the Committee. Without representation in this direction the Guild are of opinion that such a Departmental Committee would be incomplete and defective. They urge upon the Board of Trade that the interests of mariners should be properly attended to in the way of representation, and have received a reply to the effect that these views will be brought to the attention of the President of the Board of Trade. Subsequently, in reply to Mr. W. Runciman, M. P., the President has stated that a representative of mariners will be appointed on the Committee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Urlana s	Butler	Rangoon, Aug 6
27	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 25
	Victoria s	Haddock	Aden, Aug 22
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Aug 12
	Circassia s	Haig	Glasgow, &c
	Kasara s	Hirst	Busreh, Aug 20
28	Persia s	Craiglicito	Kobe, July 14
	Itria s	Tice	Calcutta, Aug 17
	Olera s	Johnston	Calcutta, Aug 17

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Trieste s	Mecozzi	Kobe, &c
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Loodiana s	Sharp	Zanzibar, &c
	Lawada s	Hodgson	Zanzibar, &c
	Nowshera s	Dewing	Calcutta, &c
	Nizam s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, &c
28	Arabistan s	Bhault	Karachi
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Reichstag, Capt Ihle, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for Aden
" Flensburg, for Amsterdam, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
24	Sithonia	4939	Japan
[illegible]	Adato	2145	Bombay
24	Islanda	3361	Bombay
24	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Nagasaki
24	Ockenfels	2414	Bremen
24	Werdenfels	2959	Hamburg
24	Rhine (ship)	1556	New York
25	Bangala	1935	Rangoon
25	Commilla	550	Chittagong
25	Okara	3439	Bombay
25	Tactician	4765	Liverpool
25	Clan Macintosh	2375	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
24	Zillah	2412	Madras
24	Glenfruin	2020	Kurrachee
24	Landaura	2157	Bombay
25	Golconda	3761	London
25	Argyll	2282	Madras
25	Bucrania	2626	New York
25	Golconda	3761	London
23	Argyll	2282	Madras
25	Bacrania	2626	New York
26	City of Madras	3048	London
26	Drachenfels	4074	Hamburg
26	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
26	Huntsman	4750	London
26	Pentakota	2209	Rangoon
26	Shazada	1404	Rangoon, etc

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
12	Dorothy	Calcutta
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
20	Rock Light	Novorossisk
23	Bihara	Rangoon
23	Shropshire	Rangoon
23	Wensleydale	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left Liverpool on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chathan, left Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 27th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Ville de la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 26th instant at 12 noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—125 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 91 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts linnelseed Baner Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—24 cwts condiments U K Jussawalla; 60 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 3240 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—770 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
Muttra s—50 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Flensburg s—1000 cwts linseed and 16000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ernst Lam and Co, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 508 cwts wheat, Tata and Co; 1,500 cwts myraballams societa caloniale Italian

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—100 bales cotton The new Mofussil Co

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal.

1346—S B Noble—The S S Aaravak vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co Limited—Crawford B and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1309—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Somjee and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Thakurdas and Co.
1311—Magaulal J and G—For paper—Keshowji Katchra vs Gangji Shawji—Madhowji and V
1313—Malvi H and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and another—Little and Co and D D Romer.
1315—Tayabjee and C—Moosa Hajee Joomas Noorani and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahim Hamad and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabji and Co.
1305—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co—Mansuklal J and H—Craigie L and O
1318—Bhaishanker and K and G—Baut Mulji Hurjiwan vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—K D Shroff—B K and G
1319-02—Dikshit and D—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Badishe Aniline and Suda Fabrick—Payne and Co
1320-00—Hiralal D—Sittaram Savlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

33-14874-3—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Ramruk vs Wamon Bapuji Dave and others—Chitals and M
112-04—Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia.

Appeals.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Ramjee vs Mohanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—H D and D and F.
1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.
1823—B Raghavaya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanandas and others—Edgelow G and W

Before The Hon'ble, Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

213-04—Madhowji and V—Vassonji Valji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed—J P Dastur, S and J, M J and M Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard
282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W Sorabji and J.
131-99—M B Chothia Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M for trail of an issue.
249-00—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
509-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard
63-2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B (for postponement)
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.
76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.
77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid.
652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and
771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.
512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R an P Mehta.
740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Daeoba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.
221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.
475-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Currumsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.
24-04—Chitnis and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khunderao—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

206-04—Mulla and M—Ramabai vs Ramchandra Shivram—Hiralal D
64-04—Tyabji and Co—Thaker Lalji Doongersey and another—Dewabai widow—Edgelow G and W.
647-03—M B Chothia—Kuvarbai widow vs Dhunjibhoy Byramji Bhojivala and others—In person—Mulla and M. Malvi H and M.
532-02—Edgelow G and W—Cursondas Premji and another vs Cursondas Naithoo and another—Wadia G and Co.
461-02—Captain and V—Mowlvi Abdul Cadar Jitayker vs Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitayker and others—Crawford B and Co, Mulji and D, Edgelow G and W.
49-02—Wadia G and Co—Bynach Govaldas and others vs Jotimal Nagaimal and others—Sorabjee and J.
148-04—S B Noble—Govindji Ramji and others vs Pranjiwandas Culliandas and another—Wadia G and Co.
38-04—Daphtary and F—Peraji Durga and another vs Sava Bhuga—F P Pavri.
569-02—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandravandas and others vs Kaderbhai Mahomedbhai Khunderao—S and L.
807-00—Nanu H and Co—Sheriff Dewji Canji vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Tyabji D and Co.
839-01—Edgelow G and W—Muncherabaw Shapurji Nirumwalla vs Ardeshir Shapurji Nirumwalla and others—K D Shroff—In person—D D Romer.
163-04—Nanu H and Co—Gaddum and Co vs Meghraj Gangabux—Wadia G and Co.
603-03—N M Cama—Jacob Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

33-04—Mulla and M—Raoji Hemraj vs Tulsidas Ramjee Kama and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

109-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjiwan Motichand—Payne and Co.
332-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Haji Essak vs Esmail Abba Haji Abdulla and others—Kanga and P.
245-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allamkhia vs Abdullabhoy Khukibhoy Readymony—Little and Co
739-03—Balkrishna V N K—Khooma Mana vs Mitha Cassum and another—Jamsetji and R. Naranji Jeychand—Payne and Co.
641-03—Captain and V—Tukaram Rawji Surve vs Luxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R—(In person).
15-04—Nadirsha and T—Ramji Nursey vs Gamna Premchand and others—N M Cama.
516-03—Nanu and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs S B and Co—Smetham B and N Thakurdas and Cosecher
721-03—Mavi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewjee vs Ma[illegible] Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
794-03—Daphtary and F—Bai Ganga vs Mangal Maneckial and another.
51-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Kavar Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.
68-04—Wadia G and Co—Messrs Rowji Sukulchand and Co vs Messrs Ebji Oomersey and Co—Pestonji R and K.
144-04—Pestonji R and K—Bai Bachoobai Rustomji Parekh vs Bai Maneckbai widow—F P Pavri.
7-04—Payne and Co—Dewakabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
335-03—In person a pauper—Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person.
228-04—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th July 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earning.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	797	8	537
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	33,000	45,000	1,000	79,000
Total for 18 weeks	1,50,000	1,95,000	5,000	3,50,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,414	1,72,585	397	2,89,918
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	374	2	629
Total to corresponding date do.	1,82,936	2,71,205	1,442	4,55,583

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 18,918
Decrease to date .... 1,05,[illegible]

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With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

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When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

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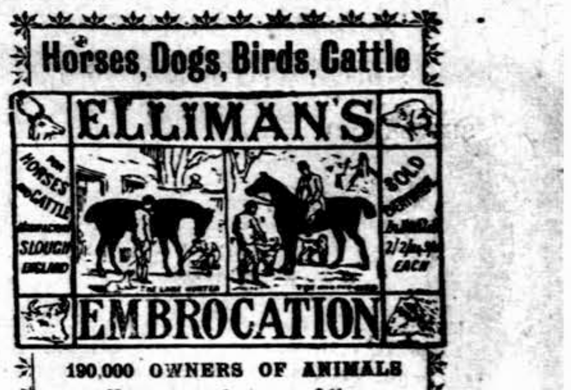

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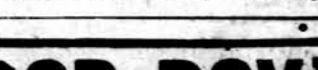

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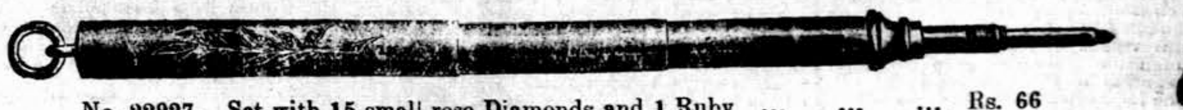

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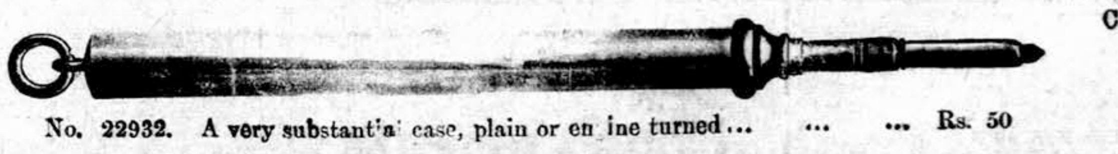

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No. 20437.
Good luck charm, Set Pearls and 1 Emerald, Rs. 31.

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Locket Charm, (Blue) and 1 Diamond, Rs. 38.
No. 18365.
(Red) and 1 Turquoise, Rs. 28.

No. 23396. Fluted or Plain ... ... Rs. 18

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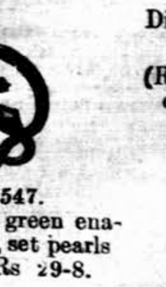

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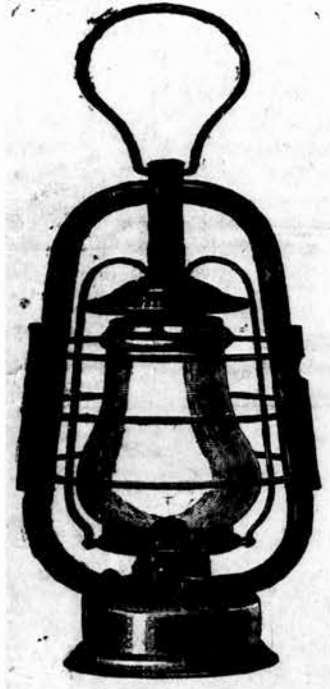

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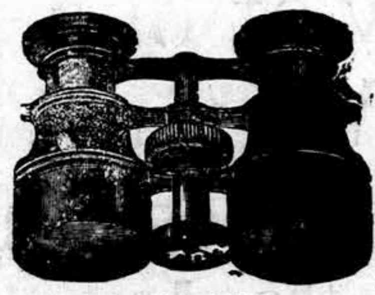

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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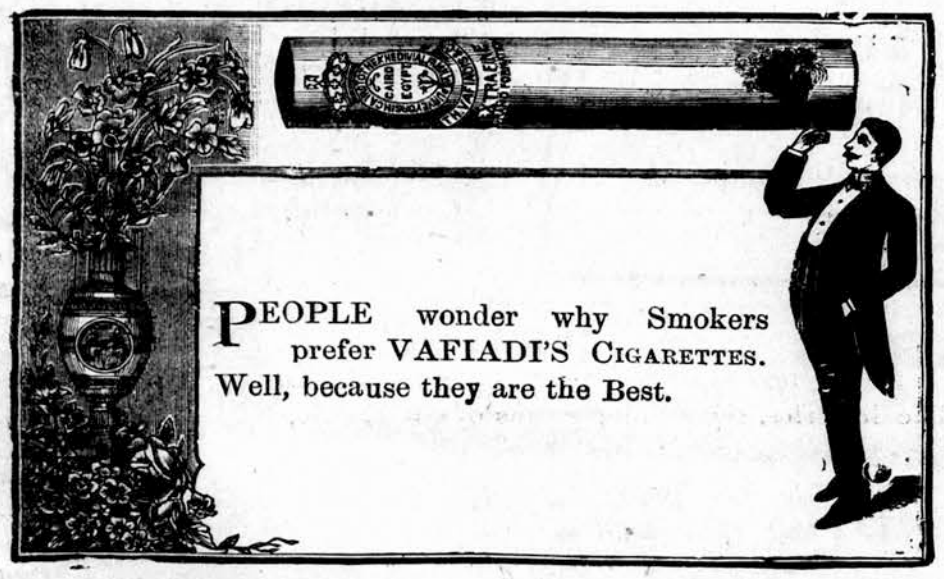

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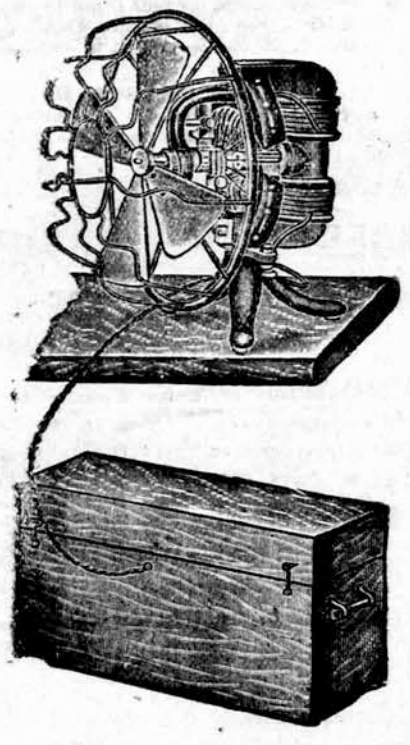

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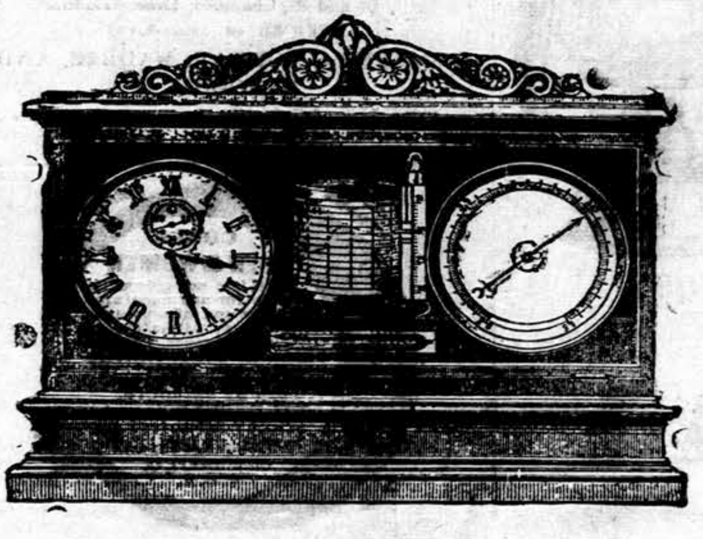

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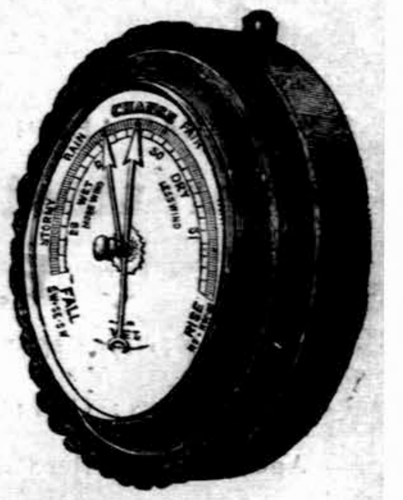

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